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ABSTRACT

This is the 58th annual report on collegiate enrollments. The 1,710 institutions surveyed in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and related territories reported a total of 7,238,547 collegiate-level credit-hour students (5,120,475 full-time and 2,118,072 part-time). The surveyed institutions include responding 4-year and upper-division colleges, universities and other baccalaureate degree-granting schools; graduate, professional, and theological schools; and those 2-year collegiate-level institutions administered by the institutions in the above-indicated categories that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval, or accreditation. Data are presented in 14 tables. (Author/SPG)

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COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN THE U.S., 1977-78

STATISTICS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND TRENDS IN 4-YEAR AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS

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COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN THE U.S., 1977-1978
STATISTICS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND TRENDS IN 4-YEAR AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS

GARLAND G. PARKER

This is the 58th annual report on collegiate enrollments in a series now published by The American College Testing Program (ACT). Prior to 1975, these annual studies appeared in *Intellect* (formerly *School & Society*). In this 1977-78 report, the 1,710 institutions surveyed in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and related territories reported 7,238,547 grand total collegiate-level credit-hour students. Of these, 5,120,475 were full-time and 2,118,072 were part-time enrollees.[1] The surveyed institutions include responding 4-year and upper division colleges, universities, and other baccalaureate degree-granting schools; graduate, professional, and theological schools; and those 2-year collegiate-level institutions administered by the institutions in the above-indicated categories that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval, or accreditation. The annual series in which this report appears provides a continuum of national studies on collegiate enrollments that is the longest in the history of American higher education. The premise in this report and its companion on 2-year institutions is that their continuity, comprehensiveness, interpretive commentary, and timeliness provide otherwise unavailable information that facilitates planning in higher/postsecondary education and related areas.

Since 1972-73, ACT has sponsored the publication of a parallel report on enrollments in American 2-year postsecondary institutions; such a report for 1977-78 will be published as ACT Special Report Twenty-four.[2]

Although about 88% of the eligible schools responded, the institutional coverage is not universal, and the actual units surveyed vary somewhat from year to year. In order to provide maximum validity of comparisons by year and category, it is necessary to cite percentage changes that reflect only data from comparably reporting institutions. This permits totals in like schools to be compared on a year-to-year basis, rather

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Although this report is published by The American College Testing Program, the author assumes responsibility for the data, interpretations, opinions, and conclusions in it.

[1]Definitions of the student, faculty, and institutional classifications used in this report may be found on pp. 21-22.

[2]This study of 4-year and related institutions, the companion report on 2-year institutions for 1977-78, and comparable reports for 1975-76 and 1976-77 may be secured for $2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

than only with enrollment gross totals reported in successive years. Unless otherwise noted, therefore, percentages cited relate to schools with comparable data bases, but actual enrollments are listed in the tables and commentary.

Grand total enrollments resume rise pattern—up by 1.6%. After showing a loss in 1976-77, the first in 25 years, grand total enrollments in the comparably reporting units among 1,710 4-year and related institutions resumed a rise pattern for 1977-78 with an increase of 1.6%.

Grand total enrollments in the 4-year and related schools by categories, as defined on p. 22, showed enrollments and percentage changes as follows: 203 unitary systems, 1,831,669, +2%; 154 public-complex, 2,058,498, +.7%; 79 private-complex, 757,197, +2.8%; 287 multipurpose, 1,416,406, +1.1%; 678 arts and sciences, 898,039, +2.1%; 39 music, fine arts, and applied arts, 24,344 +1.6%; 48 independent law, medicine, and allied health, 36,488, +1.4%; 73 technological, business and related schools, 168,385, +3%; 52 Bible colleges, 21,640, -1.4%; and 97 theological schools, 25,881, +4.5%.

Theological schools, technological schools, and private-complex institutions, with respective increases of 4.5%, 3%, and 2.8%, were the leaders in the gain column, while the Bible schools comprised the only group with a grand total loss. Although the mass of the public institutions' enrollments is so great that it has heavy impact upon the grand total, the upward percentage movement of these institutions was somewhat sluggish in comparison to the private units. Further commentary on enrollment developments in the grand total as well as in the other categories will be presented later in this report.

Focus on full-time students—modest growth of 1.3%. Although in recent years increasing emphasis understandably has been placed on enrollment movements among part-time students, full-time students have been and will continue to be in bright focus not only in this annual report series but also in the planning and development of higher education now and in the decade to come. Full-time students have been and continue to be the nation's prime source of trained business administrators, clergy, doctors, engineers, lawyers, nurses, teachers, and other professionals and leaders in a wide range of fields. Likewise, in most institutions, full-time enrollees still compose the student groups in relation to which basic planning is undertaken for programs, faculty, facilities, and finance. Thus, full-time students rightly continue to be a target of attention in these annual enrollment studies. Data supportive of the above premises derived from the enrollment results for 1977-78 show that in 1,710 reporting institutions and systems there were 5,120,475 students, for a noticeable growth of 1.3%, and a number which comprised 70.7% of all students enrolled in the same units. This was compared to a minimal full-time gain of .2% for 1976-77, but was short of the higher rise in 1977-78 of 2.3% for the part-time enrollment component. Actual full-time enrollments of men and women are shown for each reporting institution in Tables 1 through 10. In subsequent paragraphs, analyses of enrollments by institutional categories will be presented.

Unitary state systems move up by 2%. One of the most significant higher education movements over the last quarter century or so has been the rise and development of the great unitary state systems. As defined here, these systems include the institutional units governed centrally by statewide boards of commissioners, directors, regents, or trustees, and administered by presidents or chancellors with statewide system responsibilities. To our knowledge, these annual reports provide the only source of comparative statistical data gathered over a period of years and accompanied by interpretive commentary that pertains to enrollments in these great unitary state systems. For some 18 years, the emergence and development of such systems have been the subjects of analysis and comment in these annual studies; actual tabulations of their enrollments have been published since 1970-71.

Over the years, the unitary systems have become an increasingly important feature in the higher educational scene. These mammoth educational enterprises allegedly offer statewide opportunities for elimination or avoidance of too much program duplication, coordination of admissions and financial aid policies, and various administrative economies. On the other hand, given their massive nature, these great systems may be less responsive to variable and local needs, less sensitive to personal or individual problems, and less flexible in data management policies and procedures than smaller and/or less structured units or systems. Assuredly, with hindsight based on 18 years of enrollment survey experience, the author can testify to the increasing slowness of reporting, declining flexibility in providing variable data items, and the layering of bureaucracy that sometimes impedes communication and delays the delivery of the enrollment information. Were it not for the late reporting of a few of the large unitary systems, this report could be published from one to two months earlier than now is possible. Nevertheless, the author is cognizant of and grateful for the cooperative efforts of many of the reporting officers in the unitary systems that, in the final result, make this report more comprehensive and meaningful than it otherwise would be.

The enrollments of these systems are of great importance because they account for about 25.3% of the total enrollments in the 4-year and related institutions; the operations of these systems affect fundamentally the course of higher education in general. In the 203 unitary state systems reporting in time for inclusion in this study, there were 1,246,909 full-time students, for a .8% gain over 1976-77. Actual enrollments in the unitary state systems are cited in Table 1. In the companion ACT Special Report Twenty-four, enrollment information for 2-year colleges comprehended in state systems will be presented.

Public-complex universities show ascent of 1.2% in full-time students. Although enrollments in the large public-complex universities recovered from a .2% loss suffered in 1976-77, they registered a modest gain of 1.2% for 1977-78 in 154 such institutions that counted 1,489,277 full-time students. These sometimes mammoth and often prestigious public universities have been undergoing leveling off and stabilization adjustments that constitute for them a much more passive performance in terms of enrollments than has been their mode in recent decades. This has happened

for a variety of reasons, including legislative mandates as to size, subsidy quotas, intrainstitutional policies commanding enrollment ceilings, the deletion of some academic programs for budget reasons, a reluctance to add new and costly programs in a near-stasis educational economy, fee increases that deterred enrollment, the slowing down of the rate of increase of high school graduates, the preference of many students for a smaller-campus environment, and a sharpened competition with many private as well as public institutions. Table 2 carries the enrollment counts for the public-complex universities.

Private-complex universities reveal full-time gain of 2.1%. For the second year in a row, the 79 reporting private-complex universities showed a full-time enrollment gain with 526,407 students, a growth of 2.1%. As was the case in 1976-77, this category, inclusive of many of the great prestigious private institutions in the nation, exhibited a capacity to outperform the large public units in full-time enrollment gains. In 1976-77, they gained 1.4%, while the public units declined by .2%. In 1977-78, their gain was 2.1% in comparison to the rise of 1.2% in their public counterparts. This performance supports the premise stated in these reports in earlier years that the private-complex institutions, by and large, while not unaffected by the increasingly competitive academic environment, can more nearly attract the student numbers they wish to enroll than can most of the large public institutions. The private-complex schools are renowned for their academic and scholarly contributions as well as for the training of a significant portion of the nation's leaders in business, industry, government, politics, the professions, and many other areas. Enrollment data for the private-complex universities are set forth in Table 3.

Multipurpose units reveal rise of 1.5% in full-time students. Recovering somewhat from a near-standstill position of the previous year when such units had a gain of only .2%, the 287 reporting institutions in the multipurpose classification category revealed a rise of 1.5% with 965,026 full-time students. This category includes primarily public but some private institutions that pursue a wide range of academic objectives and offer doctoral programs in not more than three fields. Many of these units emerged from their former classifications as teacher and/or state colleges into university status primarily in the 1960s. They grew rapidly, expanded program offerings greatly, and enjoyed booming enrollments until 1972-73. In recent years, their enrollments have wavered, but their record for 1977-78 was comparable to the larger public and private-complex universities. The enrollments for these institutions appear in Table 4.

The arts and sciences colleges continue to gain—up 1.5% in full-time students. The 678 arts and sciences schools reporting for 1977-78, with 686,142 students, experienced an enrollment increase of 1.5% to continue the gain pattern of 1976-77, when the increase was 1.6%. Over the last 18 years, the author has emphasized consistently in these studies the need for the services of the arts and sciences colleges. Particular reference was made in the 1976-77 study to the role and significance in our society of

these primarily private and relatively small colleges.[1] Suffice it to state here the thesis that these remarkably viable and flexible academic units continue to display much more strength and lasting power than their critics have expected. More of these colleges, and their counterparts on public campuses, are moving to interrelate their basically liberal arts curricula with career-oriented courses, to offer some career education programs on their own, to add or engage in consortium efforts with other institutions in providing liberal arts components for career education programs, and to pursue traditional as well as innovative ways of creating closer relationships between their students and programs and the world of work through cooperative education or professional practical experiences. Promising projects are underway in some institutions to place many arts and sciences students majoring in English, foreign languages, and the social sciences in experience situations with banks, with firms dealing in overseas business, and in government. This approach provides much promise for not only the preservation but also the strengthening of the arts and sciences colleges. These units present the liberal arts components of educational training that support the development of professionals and trained personnel with the breadth and depth of knowledge so important for the success of our society and system of representative government in the ever more complicated and technological times in which we live. Assuredly, some liberal arts colleges will not survive in the expected shakedown of the 1980s as we enter into an era of potentially declining enrollments, but the premise here is that more of these hardy and distinctive institutions not only will remain in place but will expand their offerings in more comprehensive ways to serve better the student, the society, and the nation. It is primarily these colleges that provide the greatest opportunities for students to interface intellectually with the great men, women, books, and ideas that provide the historical background so essential to the understanding and intelligent solution of the complex problems of these days. Along the way, a richer, fuller, and better life for the individual is the hopeful but highly important byproduct of the student involvement in arts and sciences studies. See Table 5 for the spread of enrollments for these venerable schools.

Music, fine arts, and applied arts schools continue full-time student gain—up 2.8%. Although short of the striking 6.5% rise in 1976-77, the 39 independently reporting institutions classified as music, fine arts, and applied arts schools counted 18,320 full-time students, up by 2.8%, and thereby maintained a gain record that extends over many years. To be sure, many of the architectural, design, and music options in these fields have practical applications professionally in business and industry. At the same time, these disciplines may contribute greatly to overall life enrichment, and the extent to which they are supported by student choices in these independent schools, and presumably in similar schools related to other colleges and universities, is encouraging. Student totals for these schools are found in Table 6.

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[1] Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions.* ACT Special Report Nineteen (Iowa City, Iowa, The American College Testing Program, 1977), pp. 5-7.

Independent law, medicine, and allied health institutions in the lead with 4.2% growth. In later paragraphs, particular attention will be given to reported enrollments in law and medical schools. In this segment of the study, however, the focus is upon the independent law, medicine, and allied health colleges that have composed a separate category for many years. In the 48 such reporting institutions there were 30,240 full-time students, an increase of 4.2%, which is the highest full-time gain shown in any category in 1977-78. This is lower than the full-time 11.1% increase in 1976-77 or the 8.3% and 12% gains in the immediately preceding years. This trend suggests that we are approaching a leveling-off status in these professionally-oriented schools reflective of space, financial, and program limitations; a possible deceleration in the rate of increase in the student pool; and a lessening need for new professionals in these areas. To obtain a better statistical picture of enrollment developments by discipline in this category, readers may isolate and calculate enrollments by college types as displayed in Table 7.

Independent technological, business, and related schools second in full-time enrollment gain column with 3% rise. The independent technological, business, and related schools comprise another category singled out over many years for specific attention in these reports. In the 73 such units reporting for 1977-78, 122,744 full-time students accounted for a growth of 3%, which gave this group second place in the gain column for the year. This is an improvement over the 1% gain in 1976-77 but far short of the 10.6% increase in 1975-76. The enrollment tabulations for these schools are independent but probably typical of the counts in similar units or programs comprehended in other colleges and universities. Enrollments here suggest student perception of a promising job market and good placement experience in these areas in recent years. Table 8 displays the enrollments by institutions in this category.

Bible colleges falter in full-time enrollments—show loss of 1.6%. For the first time since 1973-74, when enrollment tabulations were first included for them in this report, the 52 Bible colleges reporting for 1977-78 experienced a full-time enrollment loss of 1.6% with 18,315 students enrolled. With a .3% loss in part-time students, this category had a grand total decline of 1.4%. Despite the commendable showing these colleges have made in enrollment performance in years since 1973-74, it is understandable in this time of slowdown in most enrollment categories that the increasingly competitive environment, the growing stringency in financial resources, and program flexibility limited either by choice or budget are all reasons for an enrollment loss situation in these institutions. The Bible college enrollments are set forth in Table 9.

Theological schools' full-time enrollments down by 1.3%. After three years of gains in the mid-1970s, the 97 reporting theological schools, with 17,095 full-time students, suffered a loss of 1.3%. Fortunately, these institutions enjoyed a counterbalancing gain of 20.5% in part-time students with the result that the grand total of 25,881 accounted for an increase of 4.5%. Table 10 records theological school enrollments.

Part-time students resume gain pattern—rise 2.3%. In all 1,710 institutions reporting for this study, the part-time student total was 2,118,072, an increase for 1977-78 of 2.3%. Since 1971-72, when the 4-year and related institutions first became aware that the long upsweep of enrollments to which they had become accustomed in the post-World War II period was approaching an end, increasing attention has been given to the recruiting of part-time students. To be sure, such institutions then were entering an era when they would be better prepared in terms of facilities and faculties for offering more programs geared to the needs and presumed desires of students enrolling on a part-time credit-hour basis. These institutions began a search for student clients who could fill the vacant spaces resulting from the slowdown in full-time students and from the massive building programs of those early years of the 1970s, which still were producing ever rising numbers of classrooms and residence halls that needed to be occupied to justify their existence and to meet the mortgage payments for them. In the ensuing years, these institutions began to alter old courses and programs and devise new ones that would be more attractive to potential continuing education and adult students who probably would attend only on a part-time basis. Slowly, these new thrusts and programs began to attract increasing numbers of part-time students who helped to compensate for the lag or loss of full-time registrants. Increases in subsequent years were as follows: 1972, 2.1%; 1973, 5.9%; 1974, 8%; and 1975, 7.7%. A loss of 3.2% in 1976, however, served notice on the entire academic community that part-time student enrollments as a compensating factor for a fading full-time contingent were not to be taken for granted. Therefore, there was much interest in seeing whether or not part-time enrollments would resume their much hoped for and expected rise pattern in 1977-78. Reversal from a 3.2% decline in 1976-77 to a 2.3% gain situation in 1977-78 is significant and encouraging. Even so, the 1977-78 grand total of part-time students is no higher than it was in 1975-76.

In ACT Special Report Twenty-four, which deals with enrollments in American 2-year colleges for 1977-78, particular attention is given to part-time enrollment developments in those institutions.[4] It is to the credit of the 2-year institutions that, by and large, they developed constructive interest in and programs for part-time students long before most 4-year schools. It is not surprising, therefore, that they have led the way, at least on a percentage gain basis, in attracting part-time students. The increased enrollment of part-time students in both 4-year and 2-year institutions in 1977-78 nevertheless is low enough to reinforce the premise that dramatic or even steady and modest part-time enrollment gains will require dedication, expertise, institutional willingness to serve, individualized programs, schedules tuned to the time needs of adults, intensive recruitment programs, and the expenditure of sizable budget sums. There also is need for more awareness, interest, and financial and

[4]Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in American 2-Year Institutions, 1977-78*, ACT Special Report Twenty-four (Iowa City, Iowa, The American College Testing Program, 1978).

program support on the part of state legislators, state boards, and statewide administrators for the role that part-time students should and perhaps could have in the higher education environment of the 1980s.

By categories within the 1,710 reporting schools, the number of schools, the total part-time enrollments, and the percentage increase/decrease movements were as follows: 203 unitary state systems, 584,760, +4.6%; 154 public-complex universities, 569,221, -.3%; 79 private-complex universities, 230,790, +4.4%; 287 multipurpose institutions, 451,380, +.1%; 678 arts and sciences colleges, 211,897, +4.2%; 39 music, fine arts, and applied arts colleges, 6,024, -2.7%; 48 law, medicine, and allied health colleges, 6,248, -18.3%; 73 technological, business, and related institutions, 45,641, +3.1%; 52 Bible colleges, 3,325, -.3%; and 97 theological schools, 8,786, +20.5%. Part-time enrollments for all schools may be derived in Tables 1 through 10 by subtracting full-time enrollments from the grand totals.

Full-time freshmen show only slight rise—up 1%. Historically, the focus in these reports has been upon the count of full-time freshmen as the core group upon which enrollments for the next two to four years primarily will be based. The information requested in this category has not been restricted to first-time students only, but is inclusive of all students enrolled as freshmen at the count date. Also, since the tabulation is not universal in terms of institutional coverage, only those enrollments in situations comparable with the prior year are used in the computations.

In the 1,183 4-year and related institutions reporting comparably for the fall of 1977, there were 1,179,386 full-time enrolled freshmen, accounting for a small rise of 1%. By institutional categories, the numbers of schools, students, and percentage changes were as follows: 151 unitary state systems, 310,238, +2.6%; 98 public-complex universities, 313,366, +.6%; 57 private-complex universities, 86,344, +3.8%; 203 multipurpose, 236,545, -1.2%; 564 arts and sciences schools, 186,059, +.7%; 23 music, fine arts, and applied arts units, 4,310, +4.2%, 40 independent technological, business, and related schools, 39,317, +1.2%; and 47 Bible colleges, 6,207, -1.5%. The music, fine arts, and applied music schools and the private-complex universities, with respective gains of 4.2% and 3.8% had the highest freshman increases. Only the Bible colleges and the multipurpose institutions showed losses, which were, respectively, 1.5% and 1.2%. Although later attention will be given to enrollments by sex, it may be noted here that in all reporting units within the enrollment count men declined by .6% while women gained 2.8%.

Enrollments in the American 2-year colleges will be the particular analysis in ACT Special Report Twenty-four, but it may be noted here that the freshmen counted in 634 comparable reporting 2-year colleges represented a decrease of 1.1%. Since some of the students in 2-year colleges are included in the statistics for both of the studies, a simple addition of the two groups supplies the basis for an indicative but not exact statistical percentage increase calculation for freshmen in all reporting institutions. The margin of error is not great, however, and the analysis is helpful. In all 1,817

schools reporting comparably for both reports, the freshman enrollment of 1,693,819 students reflects an increase of only .4%. These tabulations do not include students in new institutions nor in those units not reporting comparably for 1976-77 and 1977-78, but it is the author's estimate that classified freshmen in all institutions increased only about .5% in 1977-78. A summary of freshman enrollments in the 4-year and related institutions is submitted in Table 11.

Women still front-runners in the enrollment contest—gain 4.1% while men lose .6%. The ACT Special Reports on collegiate enrollments and their predecessors in *Intellect* and in *School & Society*, dating back to 1919, provide one of the main information sources on the developing role of women in higher education in the United States.[5]

For 1977-78, as for 1976-77, the data in both ACT Special Reports show that women not only increased in actual numbers but also narrowed the statistical margin that men hold over women in the enrollment column. In this report on 4-year and related institutions, the 1,710 institutions surveyed had a grand total female count of 3,347,917, a gain of 4.1% in comparable situations. These women accounted for 47.5% of the grand total in all institutions surveyed as compared to 46.3% in 1976-77 and 45.4% in 1975-76. It is significant to note that only the enrollment of women in increasing numbers prevented the collegiate grand total from declining in 1977-78. Nevertheless, as the proportion of women in the total enrollment approaches 50%, it is likely that the marginal gain of women over men will lessen and may even disappear in a few years.

In the 1,710 4-year and related units reporting, the full-time student count of women was 2,350,391, reflecting a gain in comparable situations of 3.8% and comprising 45.9% of the total enrollment as compared to 44.7% in 1976-77. The 2,770,084 men in the same schools showed a loss of .7%. The actual full-time enrollments by sex are displayed in Tables 1 through 10, but percentage changes by school classifications indicate trends in male-female enrollments in the various categories. These changes for full-time men and women students, respectively, were as follows: unitary, -1.6% and +3.9%; public-complex, -.7% and +3.3%; private-complex, +.4% and +4.7%; multi-purpose, -.5% and +3.8%; arts and sciences, -.4% and +3.4%; music, fine arts, and applied arts, +2.3% and +3.5%; law, medicine, and allied health, +1.6% and +11.3%; technological, business, and related, +.8% and +10.5%; Bible, -2.6% and -.3%; and theological, -2.3% and +3.2%.

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[5]Garland G. Parker, *The Enrollment Explosion: A Half-Century of Attendance in U.S. Colleges and Universities, 1919-1969* (New York: School & Society Books, 1971), pp. 27, 37, 45-46, 80, 89, 110, 143-144. See also the annual reports published in *School & Society*, 1919-1970, in *Intellect*, 1971-1974, and in ACT Special Reports after 1974. The late Raymond Walters was the author of the annual studies, 1919-1959.

In part-time enrollments, the registration of women was even more impressive than in the full-time classification. In all the schools surveyed, the part-time total for women was 1,087,526, an increase of 4.9%. Women comprised 51.3% of the part-time student total, in comparison to 50.2% in 1976-77 and 49.5% in 1975-76; men experienced a part-time loss of .4%.

Freshman enrollments are another important area for the measurement of the enrollment growth patterns of men and women. In 1,183 comparably reporting 4-year and related institutions, there were 586,529 women full-time students who comprised 49.7% of the grand total of 1,179,386 and who increased 2.8% over 1976-77. The 592,857 men represented a loss of .6%. By categories, the numbers of schools and the gains and losses for freshman men and women, respectively, were as follows: 151 unitary, +.9% and +4.5%; 98 public-complex, +.8% and +2.1%; 57 private-complex, +2.1% and 6.1%; 203 multipurpose, -4.1% and +1.7%; 564 arts and sciences, -.3% and +1.7%; 23 music, fine arts, and applied arts, +1.3% and +8%; 40 technological, business, and related, +1.1% and +1.2%; and 47 Bible, -1.4% and -1.7%. These freshman enrollment figures suggest that, in the full-time ranks at least, women will continue to forge ahead of the men in modest numbers in the years immediately ahead. With gains of 8%, 6.1%, and 4.5%, respectively, the music, fine arts, and applied arts schools; the private-complex universities; and the unitary state systems led in enrollment increases for women. In these times of growing student scarcity, educational programming for women and the enrollment of women loom up as logical objectives for thousands of institutions concerned about compensating for the shrinking collegiate male population.

Geographical features of the enrollment picture. Historically, a significant feature of this annual study series has been an analysis of the geographical features of the enrollment picture in terms of full-time students. In recognition of the increasingly important role of part-time students, the geographical treatment of enrollments for this 1977-78 study focuses on grand total student counts in comparable situations.

In Table 13, the results of this analysis of returns from 1,548 comparably reporting institutions are cited by regions and states; a grand total of 6,724,492 students accounted for an overall increase of 1.6%. Grand total comparable enrollments by region with indications of percentage changes are as follows: New England, 421,169 (+3.8%); Middle Atlantic, 1,323,978 (-.2%); East North Central, 1,260,821 (+1.2%); West North Central, 519,622 (+2.2%); South Atlantic, 896,837 (+1.9%); East South Central, 447,331 (+1.7%); West South Central, 641,732 (+2.8%); Mountain, 367,896 (+.8%); Pacific, 814,900 (+2.2%); and Commonwealth and Territories, 30,206 (+13.1%).

Although the numbers reported comparably—30,206—were relatively small, the Commonwealth and Territorial category led all other regions with a 13.1% gain. Within the United States proper, New England rather surprisingly took the lead as a region with an increase of 3.8%, the West South Central region was second with a gain of 2.8%, and the Pacific region was third with a rise of 2.2%. The only region to suffer a

percentage loss was the Middle Atlantic, which declined by .2%. The favorable showing of the regions in the Midwest, New England, and the Pacific areas suggests that growing part-time enrollments in the large urban populations there tended to have a buoying affect on grand total enrollments. In recent years, full-time enrollments, at least, had been moving ahead in the South, Southwest, and Pacific areas. Overall, the regional results among the 4-year and related institutions in 1977-78 seemed to indicate relative consistency in enrollment developments nationwide in the grand total category.

Enrollment of veterans reflects further decline of 19.1%. On the heels of a 33.3% decline in 1976-77, the enrollment of veteran and related student groups suffered an additional 19.1% loss in 1977-78. This can be accounted for by the loss of over 200,000 students who were not receiving educational benefits in the latter year as compared to the former. Such a loss is a significant factor in explaining why enrollments experienced no more than the modest growth earlier reported for 1977-78.

An official report provided to the author on behalf of the Veterans Administration indicated that the decline in the number of veterans and related students for 1977-78, following that of 1976-77, was only the second decrease since the present veterans education program was initiated in 1966. Under Chapter 31, U.S. Code (former Public Law 894, Korean Vocational Rehabilitation, and Public Law 87-815, Peacetime Vocational Rehabilitation), 14,294 veterans were in college as of November 30, 1977. Chapter 34 benefits, which provide college-level readjustment training under Public Laws 89-358 and 90-77, comprehended 718,259 veterans and 18,930 service personnel, a total of 737,189 in training, a decrease of 13.9% since the end of November, 1976. The downward trend in veteran enrollment over the last two years was caused primarily by the loss of GI Bill eligibility by large numbers of post-Korean veterans who were discharged before June 1, 1966, the effective date of that bill. Orphans, spouses, and widow(er)s of service personnel or veterans receiving educational benefits for college-level training under Chapter 35 numbered 64,150, an increase of 5.6%. The total college-level enrollment of all veterans and service personnel was 751,483, a decrease of 13.7%. The figure for all veterans, service personnel, spouses, widow(er)s, and sons and daughters at the college level was 815,633, a decrease of 12.5%. Veterans enrolled in on-the-farm, on-the-job, and flight training programs and other noncollege degree programs totaled 211,636. The grand total of veterans only for all laws and levels was 944,189. This figure represents a decrease of 19.1% from the 1976 count of 1,167,582.

It does not follow, of course, that all of the students formerly covered by GI Bill benefits failed to reenroll solely because of the expiration of their coverage during the past two school years. Some persons, indeed, will have completed their training while others either will have terminated or will have interrupted training of their own volition without having arrived at their 10-year delimiting date. Still others, having reached their delimiting date, will have remained in school but will no longer be included in VA in-training statistics. The Veterans Administration has advised, however, that the

educational community should be aware of a decline in student assistance provided by the VA because of the phasing out of the current GI Bill education program.[6] Time has not permitted detailed study of a new Public Law 95-202, which was enacted on November 23, 1977. This law raised educational benefits for veterans by 6.6% and provided for other improvements in the GI Bill that would benefit the veterans and the institutions enrolling them. In association with the signing of the bill, President Jimmy Carter indicated that the 65% participation rate of veterans in the present GI Bill is far in excess of the 43% rate under the Korean bill and the 50% rate under the World II bill.[7] While it seems evident that veteran enrollments will continue to decline, it is likely that the improved benefits mandated by PL 95-202 may lessen somewhat the rate of decline in the years ahead. There are developments that projectionists will wish to consider as attention is given to enrollment developments in the foreseeable future.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) count keeps close pace with headcount—up 1.4%. Because of its functional importance in measuring instructional effort and its service as a funding unit, especially in terms of state support for institutions, the full-time-equivalent student count is another enrollment appraisal procedure that is very important in tracking higher education developments in the U.S. With the adjusted headcount method, full-time-equivalent enrollment is computed by adding one-third of the headcount of part-time students to the actual full-time student headcount. In comparable situations for 1977-78, this method yielded an FTE total of 5,435,967, an increase of 1.4% that was only a slight lag behind the grand total increase of 1.6% for the 4-year and related institutions. By categories, the FTE comparable totals and percentage changes were as follows: unitary, 1,408,077, +1.3%; public-complex, 1,517,930, +.9%; private-complex, 587,826, +2.4%; multipurpose, 1,005,784, +1.3%; arts and sciences, 715,334, +1.8%; music, fine arts, and applied arts, 18,319, +2.4%; law, medicine, allied health, 25,285, +3.2%; technological, business, and related, 120,950, +3%; Bible, 18,440, -1.6%; and theological, 18,022, +5.8%.

Perspective on law, medicine, and graduate enrollments. Since 1975-76, enrollment information for this study series has been requested from all institutions enrolling students in the law, medicine, and graduate areas. Resources do not permit the publication of categorized enrollment tables comparable to the analyses provided for the total institutional enrollments. Nevertheless, this derived data base that, to our knowledge, is unique in the statistics of American higher education permits the

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[6]Telephone conversations, by the author, with and confirmed by memoranda and documentation, under date of December 8, 1977, from Donald R. Foxvog, assistant director for special projects and magazines, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. Andrew H. Thornton, director of the Education Service, Veterans Administration, shared in the provision of data and information on the same date.

[7]"Carter Signs GI Bill Improvements Measure; VA Boosts Payments," *Higher Education and National Affairs*, vol. 26, no. 46 (American Council on Education: Washington, D.C., December 2, 1977), p. 1.

citation of summary figures and an analysis of the national enrollment developments relating to these key fields in postgraduate education. The findings for the third year of their inclusion in this study are set forth in subsequent paragraphs.

Law schools on near-standstill basis—enrollments up .8%. It was noted in this study for 1976-77 that after experiencing significant increases in the earlier 1970s, law school enrollments had barely held their own with a .1% increase. The results for 1977-78 were much the same with 123 comparably reporting schools showing a count of 78,980 students, a gain of only .8%. The comments in this column in the 1976-77 study still appear valid and are not repeated in detail here.[8] In general, however, the growth of legislation affecting civil rights, discrimination, affirmative action, privacy, consumerism, environmental protection, and the like, along with an increasing affinity for litigation on the part of many, provide career work for persons trained in the law. Law firms, businesses, educational institutions, and government agencies all have provided increasing opportunities for employment in this field in the last decade. Even so, space, program, financial, and accrediting restrictions provide rather rigid limits to the numbers of students that may be trained in the nation's law schools. These factors, in addition to, presumably, some student concern respecting the future marketability of legal skills as the profession grows more crowded, may help to account for the leveling off of law school enrollments. It is significant that the 57,266 men in the 123 reporting law schools declined by 2.1% over 1976-77, while the women in law numbered 21,714 and accounted for a striking 9.4% increase. Obviously, without the female contingent, law school enrollments would have declined in 1977-78. Even this increase, however, was lower than the 12.4% gain registered by the women in 1976-77. Women comprised 27.5% of all enrolled law students surveyed. It is probable that law school enrollments will remain in a near-statis state for a few years and then may experience a gradual decline in student numbers.

Medical college enrollments increase at slower pace—up 3.6%. There were 42,126 enrollees in 82 comparably reporting medical colleges, indicating that although the student numbers still were noticeably up by 3.6%, they were climbing at a slower pace than in 1976-77 when the increase was 4.7% or in 1975-76 when the rate was 5%. Of the total, 32,937 were men, a gain of 1.7%; 9,189 were women, a dramatic rise of 10.9%. Women constituted 21.8% of the total medical college enrollment, up from 20.2% in 1976-77 and 18.5% in 1975-76. The figures suggest that the years of large percentage increases on the part of either men or women are on the wane. Women students in medicine will continue to increase into the early 1980s but at decelerating rates. Men probably will remain nearly constant in numbers, and by the mid-1980s medical colleges may be stabilized in their enrollments. Understandably, limitations on facilities, faculty, finances, and clinical spaces as well as other factors such as health service legislation also will affect potential medical school enrollments.

[8]Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77*, ACT Special Report Nineteen, pp. 15-16.

Graduate school enrollments rebound from prior loss—up 3.6%. Graduate schools have an important share in the development and maintenance of trained personnel in numbers adequate to meet our needs in the academic, scientific, technological, research, administrative, and leadership fields so essential to national survival and progress in the increasingly complex era in which we live. The graduate student count is important because it indicates how well the need is being met for trained personnel in these fields and because it has an influence upon total enrollments. Since such a tabulation was initiated in this study series in 1975-76, an effort has been made to focus upon graduate enrollments exclusive of first-professional degree registrants. Of course, the latter groups are important, but segments of them are treated separately under the headings of law and medicine, and theological schools. The intent here is to look only at those students in the graduate pool and not at the first-professional degree category.

In 604 comparably reporting institutions, a grand total enrollment of 811,402 graduate students was reported, for a rise of 3.6%. This is a sharp reversal of the situation in 1976-77 when the graduate count was down by 5.4%. Indeed, it is possible that in both years graduate students were the pivot group that determined whether or not total enrollments would be up or down. For 1978-79, the graduate student rush supported the upward thrust in total enrollments. Although male students, numbering 433,298, gained 1.3%, the 387,104 women, with an increase of 7.3%, were largely responsible for the grand total gain. Women made up 46.6% of the grand total, in comparison to 45% in 1976-77. Within the graduate total, there were 174,323 full-time men students, a growth of 1.4%; full-time women registrants numbered 110,071, a jump of 6.5%; and the full-time total was 384,394, a gain of 2.7%. Women made up 38.7% of the total, in comparison to 38% in 1976-77. The part-time student total of 527,008, up by 4%, included 258,975 men, an increase of only .5%, and 268,033 women, dramatically up by 7.7%. Women accounted for 50.9% of all part-time graduate students as compared to 49.2% in 1976-77. Despite proclamations by many that the graduate student employment market is approaching saturation level, it is likely that graduate enrollments will continue to increase in the next year or so and hold their own into the mid-1980s. Although it is argued that there will be too many doctorate-level degree holders to fill the jobs that require their skills and training, there are countervailing factors that will tend to bolster graduate enrollments: the graduate schools still will want to enroll as many or more students than they now serve; there is massive financial aid at the graduate level; in times of job scarcity the doctorate-holder often will be chosen for a position even when the degree is not a *sine qua non;* the status of a graduate degree is important; and, in the long run, a probable undergraduate student decline by the mid-1980s may give additional importance to the corps of students working for doctorates or other graduate degrees.

Urban institutions and their enrollments—marginal increase of 1.1%. Another unique aspect of this report series has been the analysis over many decades of enrollment developments in selected urban area 4-year and related institutions. Attention has been given to the great need for a wide range of educational opportunities that are

both relevant to the needs of urban area population groups and accessible to them. The centers of the cities and the great suburban sprawls surrounding them contain the core groups of the national population. These people and the urban areas they occupy are almost overwhelmed by problems pertaining to transportation, housing, education, security, welfare, decline of central city areas, environmental control, recreation, and the like. Valid pleas have been made for the institution of an urban-grant program comparable to the great land-grant program born in the nineteenth century.

In 98 comparably reporting urban-area institutions selected for this survey sampling, there were 1,166,096 full-time students, reflecting a rise of 1.3%; the part-time count was 653,515, a gain of only .7%; the grand total of 1,819,611 was up 1.1% over 1976-77; and the FTE number was 1,383,934, up by 1.2%. While these enrollments lagged behind those in all reporting 4-year and related schools, they did somewhat close the gap that has existed in recent years. It is perhaps ironic to note that the .7% rise of part-time enrollments in the urban schools was less than the 2.3% gain in the larger group of schools. The presumption is that since the urban area schools are located close to the major population groups, they should have larger part-time increases than the other institutions. Such is not the case, and that fact is indicative of the problems of poverty, unemployment—especially among minorities—security, cost, transportation, and motivation that complicate the educational processes in the urban centers. The urban educational challenge, in the interest of the people, the cities, and all of society, will continue to merit high priority attention in the years immediately ahead.

Seeing the schools by size—largest institutions and systems. For many decades, this study's ranking by size of the largest 4-year and related institutions and systems has been of much interest to the press, the public, the higher education community in general, and especially those units included in the listing. The virtue of large size in institutions has been a much-debated issue. Defenders of the large units point to their comprehensive range of undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs; the massive academic resources customarily available in terms of libraries, laboratories, facilities, and faculty; their research productivity; their extensive student services; and the economies of size that the operations of the great academic agglomerations presumably make possible. Critics of the big units emphasize the alleged impersonality that mounts with institutional size, the layering of a frustrating bureaucracy, and the increasing slowness and inflexibility of institutional response that may develop. In the mid-1970s, these arguments seemed to be reflected in student opinion; enrollments in many of the large schools began to level off or even decline while those in the smaller state and private institutions held their own or outgained the larger units on a percentage basis. The enrollment data for 1977-78 followed a similar pattern with the percentage gains in the large public institutions being slightly less than those in the private and smaller state schools.

There is no magic in size, whether great or small, with respect to academic quality, but the presence and high significance of large institutions in higher education are of great importance. The complexities in comparing statewide systems with less com-

prehensive institutions are recognized, but there are few of the institutions in the size ranking that do not themselves comprise multiple-campus systems. This study simply reports the indicated enrollments and thereby shows the size relationships, which are not portrayed in any other setting, between the state systems and the single- or multiple-campus institutions. The result is a revealing, useful, factual, and fascinating picture of an important aspect of American higher education. The ranking by size of the largest 35 4-year and related institutions/systems is shown in Table 12.

Overview of enrollments in 1977. When the results of this study of 4-year and related institutions and the companion study of 2-year schools are interrelated, the estimated grand total enrollments in all 2,716 collegiate-level institutions surveyed show a gain of about 1.9%. The preliminary grand total reported on February 3, 1977, by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for the fall of 1976 was 11,215,111, but in September 1977, that figure was revised downward to 11,121,426.[9] The revision reflected the correction of a reported error in the collection of data pertaining to first-time students. In December 1977, NCES reported an estimated gain of 3.3% for the fall of 1977, which would bring the 1977 grand total in the 3,131 institutions to about 11,487,967. The preliminary release based on early returns from almost 700 institutions covered in the ACT Special Reports indicated a possible grand total increase of some 3.7%.[10] The totals in these two preliminary grand total estimates were remarkably close. In February 1978, the more definitive computation based on the completed ACT Special Reports for both 4-year and related schools and 2-year institutions, however, suggested a somewhat lesser rate of increase than either of the earlier NCES or ACT Special Report estimates suggested. The final results of the ACT Special Reports indicated that the grand total increase was only 1.6% in the 4-year and related schools, and was 2.7% in the 2-year schools. Normally, an effort is made to extrapolate and adjust this percentage change to the 3,131 institutions that comprise the base for the opening fall enrollment report issued by NCES. When results of the two reports were interrelated to reflect all of the 2,716 collegiate-level institutions covered in these surveys, the overall percentage increase was about 1.9%. If this percentage increase were extrapolated to cover all 3,131 institutions covered in the NCES survey, it would mean a total enrollment of about 11,332,500. It should be noted, however, that the percentage changes cited in the ACT Special Report studies are based only upon the cited enrollments of those institutions reporting comparably for 1976-77 and 1977-78. The NCES reports are nearly universal; they reflect gross changes in

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[9] "Summary Table, Aggregate United States, Fall 1975 and Fall 1976: Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, By Control of Institution and Sex and Attendance Status of Students" (National Center for Education Statistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, Prepublication Release, Preliminary Data: Washington, January 1977), p. 1; "The Freshmen Who Weren't Really There: Revised Data on Enrollment for Fall of 1976," *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, vol. 15, no. 1, (Washington, D.C., September 6, 1977), p. 15.

[10] "National Enrollment Report" (University of Cincinnati Press Release: Cincinnati, Ohio, October 18, 1977), pp. 1-2.

enrollments for all institutions, thereby taking account of both new and closed institutions in both years. There is merit in the different percentages cited in the ACT and the NCES reports because they represent enrollment assessments derived from two valid and important but different data bases.

Some interpretive comments on 1977-78 enrollments are in order. In total, enrollments were more normal in 1977 than they have been for several years. After some gains and losses in various segments in the years 1971-74, the astounding rise of some 9% in 1975-76 met with much favor. This development was more reflective of economic conditions and attitudinal changes on the part of potential students than of basic demographic factors. Again, for a complex of economic, social, and educational reasons, enrollments for 1976-77 showed a decline of up to 1.5%, the first decrease in 25 years.[11] Although the results of both the noted years surely influenced enrollments for 1977-78, the fact is that in 1977 enrollments more nearly and normally related to demographic data base lines than was true for a number of years.

Enrollment outlook. This study of developments in 1977-78 provides a better vantage point from which to view the enrollment outlook for the remaining years of the 1970s and for the 1980s. In general, the rather extensive treatment of this subject in the 1976-77 study still is valid, but an updated summary is in order here.[12] There are adequate numbers of potential students in the population at all levels to equal or even slightly exceed the 1977-78 student count for the remaining years of the 1970s. Other factors may serve as deterrents, but the potential headcount to support enrollments as indicated is present.

When we focus upon the 1980s, however, it becomes clear that a new chapter of higher education history is in the making. It is predicted that the number of the nation's high school graduates will peak in 1978 with an estimated 3,143,000. Thereafter, the number will decline annually through 1984-85. By 1986, the estimated number of high school graduates will be 14.7% below that of 1978. In the same interval, the estimated count of 18-year-olds will have declined about 16.7%. Of three projection levels proffered by the Census Bureau, the middle or moderate one indicates that there will be some modest increases in both the high school graduate total and the 18-year-old count in the 1986-89 period. Thereafter, the projection is that the decline will

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[11]Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1975-76: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions*, ACT Special Report Seventeen (Iowa City, Iowa, The American College Testing Program, 1976), pp. 1-18; Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77*, pp. 18-25.

[12]Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77*, pp. 20-25.

resume and continue into the 1990s. Meanwhile, 1979 is the year in which the number of 18- to 21-year-olds is expected to crest, but it may have declined 13.7% by 1986.[13]

The judgment of this observer is that the grand total collegiate-level enrollment crest may be reached by 1980-81 or 1981-82. From the peak year, it is possible that enrollments may decline 15-20% by the end of the 1980s. The potential for such decrease does not dictate, however, that a loss of such magnitude is inevitable nor that the educational implications for the 1980s are all bad. Problems loom ahead, to be sure, but there also are promises that may in the future be realized. Continued and constructive attention to programs and services for full-time students, still the core student group in most institutions, should remain a high priority. At the same time, while commendable work has been done with part-time students by hundreds of institutions, there remains much need for fresh, innovative, and educational pioneering on behalf of these students at all age levels and in a wide range of disciplines and programs. There are not many massive market segments of such students that can be easily reached. Rather, progress is likely to be achieved through development of educational services for targeted population groups for which courses and programs can be mounted and terminated within short intervals as circumstances may dictate. Schedule flexibility as to time, place, and calendar to an extent rarely experienced heretofore will be essential to success in attracting and serving the part-time student market. International education provides another academic service area where gain in the 1980s is possible. As more and more countries acquire massive dollar credits, and as room for more students becomes available in the United States, American institutions will be better prepared to serve foreign students. International education is another area that may comprise a series of targeted markets requiring special institutional interest and services. There will be the opportunity, also, to deliver traditional educational services at a higher quality level than ever before. The crucial question, of course, will be whether or not society, as reflected in the decisions of legislators, government administrators, trustee boards, and even university faculties and administrations, will choose to provide adequate financial and academic support to permit higher education to serve the needs of the potential student population groups, whether full-time or part-time.

Tabulation of the teachers—another educational perspective. Another distinctive feature of this report series has been the collection and interpretation of data pertaining to the teaching force in American institutions of higher education. Securing complete and accurate teacher statistics is one of the most difficult tasks confronting an educa-

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[13] Martin M. Frankel and Forrest W. Harrison, *Projections of Education Statistics to 1985-86*, 1977 ed. (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977), p. 32; "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050," Current Population Reports: *Population Estimates and Projections* (U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census, series P-25, No. 704, July 1977), pp. 5, 37-50.

tional poll taker. To be sure, teaching arrangements within some institutions are very complex, but even when such information is readily available, many units are reluctant to share it and others refuse to or cannot supply the data that can only be provided via a time-consuming count process. Nevertheless, teachers and students make up the core of the academic process, and information pertaining to them needs to be shared. Sincere thanks are extended to the hundreds of schools that do produce teacher counts completely and promptly.

The reader is cautioned, however, to handle teacher data with care. Because of the complex variables in the student-teacher relationship, hasty conclusions may be misleading. For example, when calculating student-teacher ratios, it should be noted that in a cooperative education school, half or more of the student body may be on work section and not enrolled in academic classes at any given time. Nevertheless, these reports provide the only continuous and updated source of teacher information compatible with enrollments on a given reporting date. Therefore, they constitute a unique and valuable reference for additional study and research concerning teachers in postsecondary institutions.

In Tables 1 through 10, teacher figures are cited in juxtaposition with student enrollments. In this tabulation, a full-time teacher is defined as one who devotes half time or more to actual teaching duties. Others who teach part-time are included in the grand total, but teachers absent on leave or those with administrative or other assignments that preclude teaching are not included. This does not negate the significant contributions to the academic process rendered by researchers or administrators, but the centrality of the teaching function in the academic process is assumed in this analysis. A significant service is rendered in the study of higher education, therefore, when teacher statistics are shared by responding institutions for information and study.

Comments on late reports and nonresponding institutions. We are thankful to the representatives of the 1,710 institutions whose reports made this enrollment study possible. Such a massive response is regarded as a confidence vote in this enormous statistical and interpretive undertaking. The aim in the study is to handle the data responsibly and provide interpretations as accurately and objectively as possible. In view of the nongovernmental sponsorship of the study, we have the freedom and flexibility to undertake data analysis by various and evolving approaches, to offer interpretive commentary as deemed appropriate, to identify trends, and to report on related developments in higher education.

For varying reasons, each year some institutions cannot or do not supply enrollment information. We hope that data from these schools will be forthcoming next year so that these annual studies might become increasingly valuable as a component in the higher education planning process, as a current interpretive document, and as an historical record. On the premise that this extensive annual enterprise is worthwhile and appreciated, we seek to improve it as time, resources, staff, and ideas permit. Reader and reporter comments and suggestions, whether critical or commendatory, are welcome.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 1960 this writer assumed responsibility for the annual enrollment studies initiated in 1919 by the late Raymond Walters, former University of Cincinnati president. From 1919 through 1973, the studies were published by *School & Society*, later *Intellect*. In 1972-73, The American College Testing Program (ACT) began its nonpublication sponsorship of the study on 2-year college enrollments, and in 1973-74, ACT published a study, prepared by this author, on career education and transfer program enrollments in the 2-year colleges. In 1974-75, ACT published studies on 4-year and related institutions, 2-year colleges, and career education and transfer enrollments. In 1975-76, ACT published both the 4-year and 2-year studies and cosponsored the preparation of these reports with the University of Cincinnati. The author is grateful for the ACT sponsorship and publication support and is especially thankful to Oluf Davidsen, ACT president, and C. Theodore Molen, Jr., ACT program vice president, publications and public affairs division, for their support, encouragement, and counsel. The able editorial and technical support of Patricia Gartland, ACT publications department director, and her staff members was indispensable.

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OFFICIAL DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS ACT SPECIAL REPORT

Student and Teaching Staff Definitions:

The full-time student devotes substantially all working or study time to the college curriculum. This is interpreted generally to mean 12 collegiate-credit hours, presumably 75% of a normal load or more, but it may be less for graduate students. The presumption is that students so classfied are assessed full-time fees. **The part-time student** normally takes collegiate-credit courses in the late afternoon, on Saturday, in the evening, frequently in the day, or by extension, and enrolls for fewer than 12 credits, or less than 75% of a normal load.

Freshmen are presumed to be full-time students classified as first-year or freshman undergraduates. They are not necessarily first-time, degree-credit students, because such restriction precludes the listing of students registered as freshmen who began their college work in the previous winter, spring, or summer, after the last annual report was published.

Unless otherwise designated, it is presumed that all collegiate credit-hour students at all levels (undergraduate, graduate, and professional) are counted in the various categories.

Two-year college students are those enrolled in collegiate-level credit-hour courses in 2-year (certificate or associate degree level) colleges administered by the institutions completing the reports.

Full-time equivalent enrollment. Full-time equivalent enrollments are not cited by institution, but totals are computed by categories of schools. This provides information broadly indicative of significant trends and developments in higher education above and beyond those revealed by headcount tabulations. The **adjusted headcount method,** whereby full-time equivalent enrollment is interpreted to equal the headcount of full-time students plus one-third the headcount of part-time students, is used.

The **full-time teaching staff** is composed only of those persons who hold the rank of instructor or its equivalent, and those of higher rank, in full-time employment, who give at least half their time to instruction. The **total teaching staff** includes both **full-time** and **part-time** teaching staff not on leave, including lecturers, fellows, teaching assistants, research assistants (if they teach), and others who teach. Cooperating teachers in public or private schools who supervise student teachers for colleges and universities are not covered in this study.

Institutions surveyed in this report are universities, 4-year colleges, upper-division colleges, other baccalaureate degree-granting schools; graduate, professional, and theological schools; and junior or 2-year colleges administered by the above-defined schools that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval, or accreditation.

Institutional Classification Definitions:

Unitary state college and university systems—multi-campus college or university systems administered centrally by a statewide board of directors or trustees and a statewide president or chancellor

Public universities of complex organization—public institutions of complex organization that offer baccalaureate degrees in many disciplines and graduate programs through the doctoral level in three or more fields

Private universities of complex organization—private institutions of complex organization that offer baccalaureate degrees in many disciplines and graduate programs through the doctoral level in three or more fields

Multipurpose colleges and universities—public and private colleges and universities that have multipurpose educational functions but do not offer graduate work through the doctoral level in more than two fields

Independent colleges of arts and sciences (liberal arts)—independent public and private colleges whose primary function is to offer baccalaureate programs in the arts and sciences

Music, fine arts, and applied arts schools—public or private schools that offer baccalaureate and/or graduate training in music, fine arts, or applied arts as their primary educational function

Independent law, medicine, and allied health schools—public or private institutions whose primary function is to offer specialized training at the baccalaureate and/or professional or graduate levels

Independent technological, business administration, and related schools—public or private institutions whose primary function is to offer specialized training at the baccalaureate and/or graduate levels

Bible schools and colleges—private institutions whose primary function is to offer baccalaureate programs in biblical studies

Theological schools and schools for lay workers—public or private schools whose primary purpose is to give theological training in postbaccalaureate professional or graduate programs to religious professionals and lay workers

Elsewhere in this report, these classifications may be abbreviated as follows: unitary systems; public-complex; private-complex; multipurpose; arts and sciences; music, fine arts, and applied arts; law, medicine, and allied health; technological and business; Bible; and theological schools. As circumstances change, shifts from one category to another may be necessary. Institutional representatives are invited to consult with the author when reclassification appears to be in order.

Note. In the tables, "S.C." or "S.U.," i.e., "State College" or "State University," is an institutional name which indicates public status. Where the designation is not made clear by the name, a "*Pub*" entry follows the name of the school. Other listed units are private schools. The "*M*" or "*W*" designation indicates either a men's or a women's college; all others are coeducational. "*Coord*" institutions are ones that have separate colleges for men and women.

TABLE 1

Unitary State College and University Systems

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
California State U. & C. System, incl.	(97,840)	(91,318)	(337,684)	---	---
Calif. S.C. at Bakersfield	826	883	3,868	---	---
Calif. S.C. at Dominguez Hills	2,097	1,916	7,865	---	---
Calif. S.C. at San Bernardino	1,277	1,148	5,391	---	---
Calif. S.C. at Sonoma	1,855	2,091	6,263	---	---
Calif. S.C. at Stanislaus	792	907	3,703	---	---
Calif. S. Poly. U., Pomona	6,257	3,604	14,322	---	---
Calif. S. Poly. U., San Luis Obispo	8,265	5,119	15,899	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Chico	5,365	5,268	13,751	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Fresno	5,599	5,370	15,490	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Fullerton	5,976	5,396	22,969	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Hayward	3,121	3,169	12,584	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Long Beach	8,560	9,125	36,895	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Los Angeles	5,544	5,720	26,411	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Northridge	7,940	7,553	30,241	---	---
Calif. S.U. at Sacramento	6,887	6,261	21,876	---	---
Humbolt S.U.	3,489	2,537	7,944	---	---
San Diego S.U.	9,602	9,484	31,873	---	---
San Francisco S.U.	6,310	7,352	27,490	---	---
San Jose S.U.	8,078	8,415	32,849	---	---
Louisiana S.U., incl.	(19,820)	(15,496)	(47,766)	(986)	(1,636)
A & M C. at Baton Rouge	12,178	8,696	25,493	986	1,636
Alexandria	436	577	1,647	---	---
Eunice	271	319	1,101	---	---
Medical Center at New Orleans	1,341	833	2,253	---	---
Shreveport	885	853	3,111	---	---
U. of New Orleans	4,709	4,218	14,161	---	---
Massachusetts S.C. System, incl.	(6,416)	(7,970)	(22,929)	(769)	(981)
Mass. C. of Art	376	718	1,738	46	122
Mass. Maritime Academy	847	---	847	50	54
North Adams S.C.	1,045	1,026	2,462	87	149
Salem S.C.	1,933	2,950	8,094	255	274
Westfield S.C.	1,042	1,558	4,090	151	166
Worcester S.C.	1,173	1,718	5,698	180	216
Oregon State Higher Educ. System, incl.	(26,312)	(21,135)	(61,443)	(2,862)	(4,785)
Eastern Oregon S.C.	701	597	1,476	79	103
Oregon C. of Education	1,043	1,553	3,212	191	253
Oregon Inst. of Tech.	1,386	513	2,236	125	165
Oregon S.U.	9,099	5,918	16,501	615	1,800
Portland S.U.	4,229	4,063	15,888	542	807
Southern Oregon C.	1,712	1,649	4,275	---	---

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Oregon Health Science Ctr.	460	554	1,154	327	396
U. of Oregon Main Campus	7,682	6,288	16,701	983	1,261
Regents External Degrees of the U. of the State of N.Y.	---	---	9,919[a]	---	---
S.U. System of Florida, incl.	(42,572)	(34,417)	(117,631)	(5,787)	(7,360)
Florida A & M U.	2,460	2,451	5,982	213	249
Florida Atlantic U.	1,890	1,586	7,248	289	295
Florida International U.	1,955	1,676	10,687	358	523
Florida S.U.	7,848	8,211	20,676	830	1,691
Florida Tech. U.	3,830	2,597	10,893	328	404
U. of Florida	14,681	9,376	29,894	2,662	2,794
U. of North Florida	666	634	4,250	---	---
U. of South Florida	7,703	6,673	22,950	892	1,143
U. of West Florida	1,539	1,213	5,051	215	261
S.U. of New York System, incl.	(115,440)	(107,855)	(343,946)	---	---
Four-Year Colleges	61,906	59,552	159,544	---	---
Two-Year Colleges	53,534	48,303	184,402	---	---
State U. & Cmty. C. System of Tennessee, incl.	(26,016)	(25,307)	(86,020)	(2,824)	(2,824)
Austin Peay S.U.	1,567	1,648	4,858	150	150
East Tenn. S.U.	3,435	3,510	10,037	418	418
Memphis S.U.	6,190	5,828	21,275	632	632
Middle Tenn. S.U.	4,057	3,829	10,223	411	411
Tenn. S.U.	1,798	2,029	4,948	249	249
Tenn. Tech. U.	3,369	2,106	7,270	303	303
10 Tenn. Cmty. C.	5,600	6,357	27,409	661	661
U. of Arkansas System, incl.	(12,709)	(9,761)	(30,021)	(1,513)	(2,432)
Main Campus	7,745	4,752	14,752	629	1,356
Little Rock	2,343	2,314	9,238	302	389
Medical Sciences Campus	623	462	1,204	312	398
Monticello	823	729	1,689	104	107
Pine Bluff	1,175	1,504	3,138	166	182
U. of California, incl.	(67,415)	(50,878)	(126,505)	(5,942)	(14,943)
Berkeley	15,913	10,169	28,356	1,242	3,362
Davis	9,055	7,191	17,366	859	1,895
Irvine	5,075	3,583	9,380	410	1,073
Los Angeles	16,848	13,145	31,753	1,462	3,656
Riverside	2,638	1,978	4,910	258	582

[a]Primarily part-time but may include some unidentified full-time students.

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
San Diego	6,007	3,832	10,375	584	1,290
San Francisco	2,123	1,444	3,567	366	1,126
Santa Barbara	7,131	6,867	14,695	533	1,352
Santa Cruz	2,625	2,669	6,103	228	607
U. of Colorado, incl.	(15,326)	(11,616)	(36,214)	(1,218)	(2,093)
Boulder	11,170	8,027	21,767	920	1,284
Colorado Springs	1,227	1,014	4,138	110	244
Denver	2,345	1,789	8,832	188	565
Medical Center	584	786	1,477	---	---
U. of Maine, incl.	(9,110)	(8,238)	(27,088)	(850)	(860)
Augusta	457	456	3,487	43	47
Farmington	439	1,129	1,936	75	75
Fort Kent	209	142	574	22	22
Machias	242	266	756	28	29
Orono, incl. Bangor	5,270	3,678	10,970	436	436
Portland-Gorham	2,036	2,072	8,000	199	203
Presque Isle	457	495	1,365	47	48
U. of Maryland, incl.	(20,183)	(18,391)	(61,312)	(2,671)	(5,730)
Baltimore	1,872	2,231	4,674	754	1,049
Baltimore Co.	2,201	2,438	5,346	250	370
College Park	15,245	13,104	37,866	1,559	3,638
Eastern Shore	432	390	1,016	80	87
University C.	433	228	12,410	28	586
U. of Massachusetts, incl.	(15,583)	(12,518)	(32,656)	(373)	(498)
Amherst Campus	11,970	9,120	24,068	---	---
Boston	3,343	3,301	8,221	373	498
Med. Sch. at Worcester	270	97	367	---	---
U. of Missouri, incl.	(22,562)	(14,680)	(52,081)	(2,248)	(6,645)
Columbia	11,543	8,773	23,983	1,125	3,954
Kansas City	3,596	2,519	10,995	498	1,063
Rolla	3,718	615	5,403	295	833
St. Louis	3,705	2,773	11,700	330	795
U. of Nevada, incl.	(6,946)	(4,755)	(30,237)	(806)	(1,630)
Clark Co. Cmty. C.	787	424	6,519	96	149
Las Vegas Campus	2,441	1,734	8,444	319	387
Northern Nevada Cmty. C.	49	73	767	17	89
Reno Campus	3,053	2,292	7,563	310	510
Western Nevada Cmty. C.	616	232	6,944	64	495

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of North Carolina, incl.	(43,700)	(41,516)	(107,330)	(2,527)	(2,527)
Agric. & Tech. C.	2,348	2,122	5,395	288	288
Appalachian S.U.	3,778	4,056	8,834	---	---
Asheville	494	521	1,664	70	70
Central U.	1,597	2,348	4,858	298	298
Chapel Hill	8,924	8,398	19,954	1,061	1,061
Charlotte	3,104	2,418	8,504	---	---
East Carolina U.	4,445	5,221	11,968	587	587
Elizabeth City S.U.	625	823	1,620	---	---
Fayetteville S.U.	843	1,194	2,136	---	---
Greensboro	1,892	4,857	9,964	---	---
North Carolina S.U. at Raleigh	9,729	3,596	17,730	---	---
Pembroke S.U.	917	1,101	2,334	---	---
School of the Arts	231	189	434	78	78
Western Carolina U.	2,541	2,274	6,151	---	---
Wilmington	1,470	1,295	3,619	---	---
Winston-Salem S.U.	762	1,103	2,165	145	145
U. of Puerto Rico, incl.	(4,847)	(2,847)	(8,767)	(529)	(558)
Mayaguez C.	4,847	2,847	8,767	529	558
U. of Tennessee, incl.	(19,018)	(15,092)	(49,864)	(2,490)	(3,112)
Chattanooga	2,083	1,875	6,628	252	354
Knoxville	12,963	10,005	30,468	1,269	1,606
Martin	2,102	1,991	4,957	240	258
Medical Units	1,345	715	2,126	593	751
Nashville	525	506	5,685	136	143
U. of Texas System, incl.	(41,871)	(30,720)	(96,003)	(3,272)	(4,858)
Arlington	7,048	4,227	17,201	555	1,075
Austin	20,887	15,532	41,660	---	---
Dallas	1,718	1,463	5,339	200	265
El Paso	5,975	4,628	15,836	400	622
Permian Basin	298	289	1,575	61	95
San Antonio	2,211	1,943	7,849	236	359
Health Science Ctr. at Dallas	888	371	1,312	421	717
Health Science Ctr. at Houston	1,154	1,008	2,162	506	665
Health Science Ctr. at San Antonio	921	639	1,602	474	549
Medical Branch at Galveston	771	620	1,467	419	511
U. of Wisconsin System, incl.	(58,164)	(50,549)	(146,253)	(392)	(547)
Center System	3,089	2,553	8,633	392	547
Eau Claire	3,969	4,950	10,344	---	---
Green Bay	1,200	1,048	3,642	---	---

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
La Crosse	3,447	3,864	8,554	---	---
Madison	17,625	13,432	38,947	---	---
Milwaukee	7,132	6,543	24,281	---	---
Oshkosh	3,476	3,484	9,694	---	---
Parkside	1,530	1,125	5,182	---	---
Platteville	2,815	1,254	4,607	---	---
River Falls	2,346	1,904	5,019	---	---
Stevens Point	3,910	3,540	8,880	---	---
Stout	2,965	2,794	6,463	---	---
Superior	1,092	714	2,418	---	---
Whitewater	3,568	3,344	9,589	---	---
TOTALS	**671,850**	**575,059**	**1,831,669**	**38,059**	**64,019**

TABLE 2

Public Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Arizona S.U.	12,898	10,379	35,278	1,257	1,384
Auburn U.	10,771	7,761	22,165	1,163	1,740
Ball S.U.	6,017	7,221	18,241	881	956
Bowling Green S.U.	6,633	8,715	18,740	715	1,295
City University of N.Y., incl.	(57,198)	(65,943)	(187,788)	(7,691)	(13,142)
Bernard M. Baruch C.	4,544	3,741	14,173	354	704
Brooklyn C.	6,643	7,737	21,200	1,033	1,698
City C.	6,457	4,626	15,131	837	1,300
C. of Staten Island, St. George Campus	579	517	2,291	93	125
Grad. School and U. Center	1,190	1,035	2,660	---	---
Herbert H. Lehman C.	2,449	3,794	9,971	518	746
Hunter C.	2,533	7,304	17,816	720	1,150
John Jay C. of Criminal Justice	2,880	1,764	7,039	247	409
Medgar Evers C.	759	1,634	3,030	88	207
Mt. Sinai School of Medicine	321	114	435	---	---
Queens C.	6,145	7,127	20,507	1,372	1,838
York C.	1,352	1,887	4,315	200	275
8 Cmty. Colleges	21,346	24,663	69,220	2,229	4,690
C. of William and Mary	2,630	2,647	6,129	353	401
Colorado S.U.	8,926	7,348	17,812	963	1,349
East Texas S.U.	3,018	2,549	9,587	317	637
Illinois S.U.	6,948	9,054	20,114	805	940
Indiana S.U., incl.	(5,529)	(4,944)	(14,838)	(97)	(154)
Evansville	1,007	788	2,923	97	154
Terre Haute	4,522	4,156	11,915	---	---
Indiana U., incl.	(22,937)	(21,308)	(78,009)	(3,015)	(4,401)
Bloomington Campus	14,373	12,462	31,884	1,349	1,473
East Campus	148	163	1,401	20	83
Kokomo Campus	273	414	2,481	49	168
Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Indianapolis	4,723	4,115	21,700	1,112	1,709
Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Fort Wayne	1,047	1,129	5,632	140	144
Northwest Campus	671	1,190	4,736	138	344

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
South Bend Campus	866	992	6,167	137	303
Southeast Campus	836	843	4,008	70	177
Iowa S.U. of Science & Tech.	12,373	7,748	23,138	1,414	1,504
Kansas S.U.	8,790	6,365	19,045	793	1,426
Kent S.U., incl.	(8,075)	(8,209)	(21,818)	(918)	(1,436)
Main Campus	7,441	7,546	19,353	840	1,350
Regional Campuses	634	663	2,465	78	86
Lincoln U.	570	533	1,139	58	76
Louisiana Tech. U.	4,563	3,299	8,971	360	391
Miami U.	7,438	7,482	17,907	755	788
Michigan S.U.	19,559	17,239	47,383	3,279	3,512
Mississippi S.U.	6,300	3,631	11,385	665	712
Montana S.U.	5,047	3,802	9,802	296	384
New Mexico S.U.	5 476	3,523	11,423	530	606
North Dakota S.U.	4,150	2,749	8,107	450	605
North Texas S.U.	5,551	5,313	17,151	685	1,163
Northern Arizona U.	4,645	3,957	12,768	467	526
Northern Illinois U.	7,450	8,196	24,737	975	1,147
Ohio S.U., incl.	(27,796)	(20,627)	(55,543)	---	---
Agricultural Tech. Inst.	538	263	818	---	---
Columbus	25,817	18,947	51,002	---	---
Dayton Grad. Ctr.	3	---	82	---	---
Lima	376	369	867	---	---
Mansfield	388	452	1,135	---	---
Marion	297	275	732	---	---
Newark	377	321	907	---	---
Ohio U.	7,792	5,854	18,532	737	995
Oklahoma S.U.	11,330	7,703	23,422	847	1,749
Pennsylvania S.U.	30,697	18,089	60,180	---	---

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Purdue U., incl.	(19,273)	(11,898)	(43,490)	(2,334)	(2,823)
Main Campus at Lafayette	16,800	9,954	30,822	1,931	2,039
Calumet Campus	1,293	1,063	6,977	206	358
Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Fort Wayne	855	526	3,641	140	324
North Central Campus	325	355	2,050	57	102
Rutgers, The S.U. of N.J., incl.	(16,804)	(14,981)	(49,045)	(2,011)	(3,042)
Camden Campus	1,867	1,454	5,250	200	218
New Brunswick Campus	11,847	11,083	33,742	1,446	2,389
Newark Campus	3,090	2,444	10,053	365	435
South Dakota S.U.	3,335	2,515	6,846	284	468
Southern Illinois U. System, incl.	(15,725)	(10,876)	(33,699)	(588)	(722)
Carbondale	12,012	7,066	22,537	---	---
Edwardsville	3,713	3,810	11,162	588	722
Texas A & M U., incl.	(21,231)	(11,550)	(37,868)	(1,241)	(1,988)
Main Campus	17,342	8,474	28,833	828	1,481
Moody C.	435	105	581	39	58
Prairie View	1,993	1,936	5,147	247	287
Tarleton S.U.	1,461	1,035	3,307	127	162
Texas Tech. U.	10,227	7,612	22,358	984	1,410
Texas Women's U.	259	5,018	9,024	463	507
U. of Akron	6,964	6,309	23,121	817	1,646
U. of Alabama, incl.	(12,328)	(11,162)	(33,495)	(2,160)	(2,903)
Main Campus	7,436	6,192	16,920	774	1,278
Birmingham	3,677	3,827	12,540	1,198	1,346
Huntsville	1,215	1,143	4,035	188	279
U. of Arizona	12,019	9,578	29,068	1,579	1,820
U. of Cincinnati	13,765	10,112	38,239	1,781	2,450
U. of Connecticut, incl.	(9,914)	(7,743)	(22,329)	(1,001)	(1,220)
Main Campus	9,256	7,581	21,509	963	1,154
Health Ctr.	658	162	820	38	66
U. of Delaware	6,591	6,937	19,023	812	1,242
U. of Georgia	9,972	8,783	22,974	1,667	2,018

TABLE 2 —*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Hawaii, incl.	(9,458)	(8,772)	(24,345)	(1,283)	(1,698)
Hilo C.	1,360	1,072	3,294	155	200
Manoa Campus	8,098	7,700	21,051	1,128	1,498
U. of Houston, incl.	(10,131)	(7,628)	(34,831)	(1,108)	(1,995)
Main Campus	9,412	6,772	29,297	950	1,750
Clear Lake City	660	744	4,840	130	215
Victoria Campus	59	112	694	28	30
U. of Idaho	4,296	2,331	8,175	364	685
U. of Illinois, incl.	(30,384)	(20,549)	(59,223)	(4,074)	(9,476)
Chicago Circle	9,291	6,733	20,663	899	1,117
Medical Ctr. Chicago	2,443	1,840	4,614	693	3,879
Urbana-Champaign	18,650	11,976	33,946	2,482	4,480
U. of Iowa	10,131	7,895	23,644	1,165	2,490
U. of Kansas, incl.	(10,546)	(7,927)	(25,327)	---	---
Main Campus	10,015	7,552	23,862	---	---
Medical Ctr.	531	375	1,465	---	---
U. of Kentucky, incl.	(14,124)	(12,581)	(39,924)	(485)	(903)
Main Campus	9,869	7,218	22,675	---	---
Cmty. Colleges System	4,255	5,363	17,249	485	903
U. of Louisville	6,825	4,095	17,744	866	1,294
U. of Michigan, incl.	(21,295)	(14,401)	(46,017)	---	---
Ann Arbor	18,448	12,196	36,740	---	---
Dearborn	1,860	1,238	5,476	---	---
Flint	987	967	3,801	---	---
U. of Minnesota, incl.	(23,759)	(17,397)	(74,039)	(4,521)	(5,871)
Duluth	2,945	2,334	9,040	---	---
Mayo Grad. School of Medicine	---	---	409	---	---
Minneapolis-St. Paul	19,065	13,768	60,883	4,348	5,601
Morris	845	630	1,713	79	113
2 Technical Colleges	904	665	1,994	94	157
U. of Mississippi, incl.	(4,888)	(3,541)	(9,570)	(324)	(484)
Main Campus	4,888	3,541	9,570	324	484
U. of Montana	3,978	3,017	9,178	443	465
U. of Nebraska System, incl.	(14,831)	(10,609)	(39,185)	(1,931)	(2,312)
Lincoln	10,334	7,138	22,256	921	1,033
Medical Ctr.	622	580	1,896	544	636
Omaha	3,875	2,891	15,033	466	643
U. of New Mexico	7,966	6,786	21,625	963	1,208
U. of North Dakota, incl.	(4,224)	(3,434)	(9,363)	(425)	(813)
Main Campus	4,224	3,434	9,363	425	813

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Oklahoma, incl.	(9,060)	(5,754)	(19,719)	(717)	(1,358)
Norman Campus	9,060	5,754	19,719	717	1,358
U. of South Carolina, incl.	(11,651)	(9,540)	(31,184)	(1,181)	(1,488)
Main Campus	8,651	6,441	22,151	843	948
Aiken C.	472	562	1,539	49	109
Coastal Carolina C.	696	522	1,524	79	92
Spartanburg Regional C.	730	592	2,189	76	104
Two-year College	1,102	1,423	3,781	134	235
U. of South Dakota, incl.	(2,650)	(2,095)	(5,812)	(400)	(550)
Main Campus	2,650	2,095	5,812	400	550
U. of Southern Mississippi	3,950	4,215	11,830	506	576
U. of Southwestern Louisiana	5,505	5,009	13,277	547	587
U. of Toledo	5,597	4,260	17,498	574	1,014
U. of Vermont	3,843	4,357	10,702	709	1,093
U. of Virginia, incl.	(8,763)	(6,493)	(16,784)	(1,372)	(1,547)
Charlottesville	8,423	6,090	15,903	1,325	1,478
Clinch Valley C.	340	403	881	47	69
U. of Washington	16,560	12,103	37,120	2,059	2,540
U. of Wyoming	7,409	7,102	15,746	892	956
U. System of New Hampshire, incl.	(7,260)	(7,533)	(18,754)	(798)	(981)
Main Campus	4,950	4,671	12,175	529	638
Keene S.C.	959	1,585	3,314	135	204
Plymouth S.C.	1,351	1,277	3,265	134	139
Utah Higher Educ. System, incl.	(24,002)	(15,557)	(56,512)	(2,316)	(3,240)
Southern Utah S.C.	883	699	1,879	72	113
U. of Utah	10,064	6,207	21,880	959	1,319
Utah S.U.	5,058	3,381	9,436	494	605
Weber S.C.	3,682	2,627	9,634	347	367
5 Two-year Colleges	4,315	2,643	13,683	444	836
Virginia Commonwealth U.	4,788	5,907	19,153	---	---
Virginia Poly. Inst. and S.U.	11,615	6,361	19,648	1,225	2,209
Washington S.U.	8,894	6,569	16,665	---	---
Wayne S.U.	12,346	9,470	34,389	1,600	2,200

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
West Virginia U.	10,117	6,225	21,565	1,180	1,811
Western Michigan U.	8,010	7,000	22,496	851	896
Wichita S.U.	3,850	3,282	15,723	465	852
TOTALS	**822,220**	**667,057**	**2,058,498**	**83,552**	**121,270**

TABLE 3

Private Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Adelphi U.	1,828	3,493	11,243	379	379
American U.	3,653	3,071	12,488	372	935
Baylor U.	4,120	4,256	9,322	383	451
Boston C.	5,247	5,462	13,968	541	806
Brandeis U.	1,838	1,653	3,624	349	612
Brigham Young U., incl.	(12,382)	(11,639)	(30,506)	(1,107)	(1,388)
Main Campus	11,714	10,737	28,891	1,084	1,300
Hawaii Campus	668	902	1,615	23	88
Brown U.	3,769	2,693	6,711	460	460
Bryn Mawr C. *W*	105	1,180	1,589	136	175
California Inst. of Tech.	1,484	183	1,667	286	293
Carnegie-Mellon U.	3,266	1,294	5,311	414	634
Case Western Reserve U.	4,021	2,219	8,542	601	741
Catholic U. of America	2,185	2,142	7,237	382	602
Claremont Graduate School	265	119	782	58	84
Clark U., Mass.	1,077	1,007	3,060	128	246
Clemson U.	6,101	3,616	11,274	693	718
Columbia U., incl.	(679)	(3,110)	(7,185)	(313)	(514)
Barnard C.	---	2,092	2,122	137	187
Teachers C.	679	1,018	5,063	176	327
Cornell U., incl.	(10,728)	(6,603)	(17,994)	---	---
Endowed C.	7,190	3,121	10,939	---	---
Medical Ctr.	361	348	744	---	---
Statutory C.	3,177	3,134	6,311	---	---
Creighton U.	2,806	1,551	4,979	424	811
Dartmouth C.	3,062	1,099	4,237	---	---
DePaul U.	3,862	2,833	11,366	342	557
Drew U.	834	801	2,155	131	181
Drexel U.	4,503	1,673	9,805	295	431
Duke U.	3,362	2,743	6,218	490	804
Duquesne U.	2,420	2,094	7,135	297	462
Emory U.	4,125	2,550	7,572	917	1,067

TABLE 3—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Fordham U.	4,929	3,355	15,117	481	956
George Washington U.	5,405	3,542	23,188	1,002	3,079
Harvard U. (incl. Radcliffe C.)	10,625	4,646	21,095	1,408	1,627
Hofstra U.	3,402	2,709	10,194	330	585
Howard U.	4,485	4,254	10,021	1,086	1,826
Illinois Inst. of Tech.	3,005	602	6,894	286	737
Johns Hopkins U.	3,132	1,523	9,967	1,230	1,874
Lehigh U.	3,707	1,120	6,199	339	389
Loyola U. of Chicago	4,541	3,807	13,280	648	1,448
Marquette U.	5,117	3,521	10,915	522	836
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	7,025	1,291	8,712	1,130	1,680
New School for Social Research	69	92	1,782	58	788
New York U.	7,842	7,395	31,197	---	---
Northeastern U.	12,054	6,862	38,056	738	2,467
Northwestern U.	6,968	4,539	15,321	1,309	1,681
Northwood Inst.	1,049	452	1,510	37	51
Princeton U.	4,077	1,892	6,088	711	1,086
Renssalaer Poly. Inst.	4,656	713	5,758	300	340
Rice U.	2,451	1,235	3,686	360	449
Rockefeller U.	79	26	105	215	215
St. John's U., N.Y.	6,414	3,698	16,413	501	744
St. Louis U., incl.	(4,653)	(2,799)	(11,188)	(883)	(1,948)
Main Campus	3,961	2,735	10,393	839	1,899
Parks C.	692	64	795	44	49

TABLE 3—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Southern Methodist U.	3,595	3,010	8,677	460	616
Stanford U.	7,314	3,770	11,823	1,651	1,678
Syracuse U., incl.	(8,236)	(6,537)	(21,719)	(937)	(1,356)
Main Campus	7,632	5,924	19,806	849	1,213
Utica C.	604	613	1,913	88	143
Temple U.	11,026	8,854	36,339	1,713	2,426
Texas Christian U.	1,994	2,386	6,159	318	427
Tufts U. (incl. Jackson C.)	3,218	2,609	6,937	388	936
Tulane U. (incl. Newcomb C.)	4,956	2,611	9,463	760	910
U. of Chicago	5,151	2,560	9,425	---	---
U. of Denver	2,872	2,340	7,753	417	840
U. of Detroit	2,916	1,517	8,363	250	520
U. of Miami	6,648	4,072	14,165	1,081	1,206
U. of Notre Dame	6,427	1,914	8,682	533	732
U. of the Pacific	3,404	2,231	6,103	369	520
U. of Pennsylvania	10,191	6,109	21,667	1,513	5,742
U. of Pittsburgh, incl.	(12,264)	(9,005)	(35,380)	(2,067)	(3,786)
Main Campus	9,905	7,523	29,743	1,846	3,495
Bradford	399	224	878	42	48
Greensburg	336	192	1,013	30	42
Johnstown	1,434	956	3,180	133	161
Titusville	190	110	566	16	40
U. of Rochester	3,864	2,286	8,018	---	---
U. of Southern California	10,530	6,485	25,295	1,535	2,925
U. of Tulsa	2,321	1,680	6,362	314	403
Vanderbilt U.	4,170	2,858	7,269	1,165	1,754
Washington U.	4,466	2,813	11,147	1,251	2,213
Yale U.	5,969	3,528	9,694	1,426	2,171
Yeshiva U.	1,761	1,375	4,101	192	290
TOTALS	**316,700**	**209,707**	**757,197**	**41,412**	**69,608**

TABLE 4

Multipurpose Colleges and Universities

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Abilene Christian U., incl.	(1,904)	(1,684)	(5,003)	(173)	(218)
Main Campus	1,708	1,661	4,220	163	187
Dallas Campus	196	23	783	10	31
Adams S.C.	1,007	872	2,400	114	125
Alabama A & M U. *Pub*	1,993	1,610	4,613	242	298
Alabama S.U.	1,316	1,948	4,754	209	234
Albany S.C.	772	1,249	2,167	128	137
Alcorn S.U.	1,031	1,333	2,776	115	128
Antioch C.	1,665	2,523	4,670	186	241
Arkansas S.U.	2,763	2,702	7,303	336	339
Armstrong S.C.	1,104	1,189	3,159	135	170
Atlanta U.	399	403	1,117	112	164
Augusta C.	1,078	1,204	3,883	142	177
Bank Street C. of Education	18	136	620	45	59
Bemidji S.U.	2,191	1,921	5,226	190	210
Bloomsburg S.C.	2,229	2,838	6,400	281	298
Bluefield S.C.	747	757	2,723	68	151
Bob Jones U.	2,065	2,155	4,661	183	303
Boise S.U.	2,759	2,301	9,106	332	452
Bowie C.C.	699	673	2,875	117	169
Bradley U.	2,381	1,817	5,050	225	329
Bucknell U.	1,726	1,381	3,250	198	225
Butler U.	1,031	1,156	4,025	140	240
California S.C., Pa.	1,839	1,458	4,654	---	---
Canisius C.	1,652	912	3,924	162	276
Capital U.	1,069	1,032	2,688	166	190
Castleton S.C.	567	618	2,088	95	165
Catholic U. of Puerto Rico	2,841	5,452	11,505	410	566
Center for Early Education	2	8	15	3	14
Central Connecticut S.C.	3,925	3,269	12,251	431	621
Central Michigan U. *Pub*	6,327	7,494	17,973	649	749
Central Missouri S.U.	4,279	3,984	9,789	435	535

TABLE 4—Continued

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Central S.U., Ohio	1,012	853	2,230	96	106
Central S.U., Okla.	3,641	3,515	12,846	333	436
Central Washington S.C.	2,817	2,720	7,900	319	369
Chadron S.C.	627	659	2,069	87	97
Cheyney S.C.	1,247	1,268	2,914	205	207
Chicago S.U.	1,291	2,201	7,025	250	250
Clarion S.C.	2,163	2,340	5,077	318	340
Cleveland S.U.	5,640	3,920	17,915	540	741
Columbus C. *Pub*	1,523	1,532	5,121	215	242
Concord C. *Pub*	717	805	1,730	77	96
Concordia C., St. Paul, Minn.	307	316	663	52	60
Concordia T.C., Ill.	351	578	1,118	78	103
Concordia T.C., Nebr.	462	577	1,131	---	---
Coppin S.C.	663	1,700	3,131	143	233
Dakota S.C.	379	422	902	49	62
Dallas Baptist C.	392	327	1,068	56	76
Delaware S.C.	825	834	2,128	125	128
Delaware Valley C. of Sc. & Agric.	908	412	1,597	69	87
Delourdes C. *W*	---	69	291	5	24
Delta S.U.	934	1,078	3,240	166	186
Detroit Inst. of Tech.	699	441	1,412	51	101
Drake U.	2,559	1,998	6,737	327	387
Dropsie U., The	52	3	73	10	13
Drury C.	510	408	2,250	60	186
East Central Oklahoma S.U.	995	1,229	3,793	125	148
East Stroudsburg S.C.	1,500	1,941	4,054	228	239
Eastern Connecticut S.C.	982	1,224	2,564	104	129
Eastern Illinois U. *Pub*	3,928	4,613	9,384	485	510
Eastern Kentucky U. *Pub*	4,695	5,335	13,679	567	759
Eastern Montana C. *Pub*	1,030	1,456	3,453	144	174
Eastern New Mexico U. *Pub*	1,719	1,590	4,266	160	238

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Eastern Washington U.	3,050	2,927	6,837	339	349
Edinboro S.C.	2,276	2,635	5,665	409	421
Emporia Kansas S.C.	1,995	2,317	6,386	264	299
Evergreen S.C. *Pub*	1,066	1,004	2,544	128	139
Fairleigh Dickinson U., incl.	(5,502)	(3,651)	(19,702)	(527)	(1,570)
Edward Williams C.	255	141	835	12	44
Madison Campus	1,186	1,065	4,929	116	308
Rutherford Campus	1,273	918	4,867	129	381
Teaneck Campus	2,788	1,527	9,071	270	837
Fairmont S.C.	1,404	1,542	4,724	159	278
Felician C., N.J. *W*	---	465	697	57	73
Ferris S.C.	6,001	3,597	9,965	510	555
Fort Hays Kansas S.C.	1,911	1,722	5,678	231	270
Fort Lauderdale C.	577	70	687	6	33
Fort Valley S.C.	832	865	1,963	150	151
Freed-Hardeman C.	635	706	1,401	60	79
Frostburg S.C.	1,379	1,433	3,454	188	214
Furman U.	1,112	939	2,749	131	175
George Mason U.	2,243	2,522	9,610	347	514
George Peabody C. for Teachers	430	823	1,934	140	166
George Williams C.	329	560	1,405	67	115
Georgia C. *Pub*	954	1,336	3,599	142	171
Georgia Southern C. *Pub*	2,393	2,764	6,484	292	294
Georgia Southwestern C. *Pub*	661	944	2,324	130	133
Georgia S.U.	4,554	4,739	16,343	850	1,064
Glassboro S.C.	2,910	3,822	10,887	377	540
Glenville S.C.	550	581	1,777	74	84
Gonzaga U.	1,651	905	3,154	138	232
Governors S.U. *Pub*	379	505	3,814	199	273
Grambling S.U. *Pub*	1,700	1,817	3,895	215	225
Grand Valley S.C.	2,297	2,212	7,469	245	275

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Hampton Inst.	979	1,393	2,732	226	245
Harris T.C. *Pub*	235	622	1,048	51	74
Henderson S.U.	930	1,186	2,597	155	160
Hollins C. *W*	10	927	1,012	72	93
Idaho S.U.	2,389	2,315	7,252	292	385
Illinois Wesleyan U.	749	932	1,706	126	133
Indiana U. of Pennsylvania *Pub*	4,233	5,881	11,727	546	585
Inter-American U. of Puerto Rico, incl.	(10,164)	(11,776)	(26,675)	(491)	(1,124)
Regional Campuses	4,851	6,194	12,963	219	594
San German Campus	2,706	2,975	6,666	134	246
San Juan Campus	2,607	2,607	7,046	138	284
Ithaca C.	2,026	2,445	4,657	260	325
Jackson S.U.	2,783	3,338	7,844	288	340
Jacksonville S.U., Ala.	2,450	2,507	7,011	254	347
Jersey City S.C.	2,270	2,203	9,720	200	250
John Brown U.	335	298	671	45	52
Kean C. of New Jersey	2,766	3,409	13,117	367	713
Kearney S.C.	1,883	2,334	6,037	230	260
Kentucky S.U.	775	585	2,252	151	185
Lake Superior S.C.	1,028	805	2,261	109	119
Langston U. *Pub*	541	444	1,023	58	65
LeTourneau C.	762	79	881	48	54
Lewis-Clark S.C. *Pub*	436	460	1,523	82	102
Lincoln U., Mo. *Pub*	787	707	2,385	130	156
Livingston U. *Pub*	636	468	1,384	69	81
Lock Haven S.C.	1,074	1,176	2,375	168	169
Loma Linda U.	1,058	964	2,650	578	1,501
Long Island U., incl.	(4,572)	(3,503)	(15,321)	(442)	(1,177)
Arnold & Marie C. of Pharmacy & Health Sciences	821	267	1,225	26	36

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
C.W. Post Center	2,991	2,682	12,531	355	1,005
Southampton C.	760	554	1,565	61	136
Longwood C., *Pub*	271	1,939	2,303	172	189
Loyola Marymount U.	2,691	2,086	6,027	193	297
Loyola U. in New Orleans	1,550	1,250	4,295	181	284
Madison C. *Pub*	3,117	3,637	8,469	400	525
Maharishi Intn'l. U.	473	220	693	37	37
Mankato S.U.	3,909	3,825	9,764	500	570
Marshall U. *Pub*	3,287	3,235	11,221	373	500
Marylhurst Education Ctr.	17	14	714	22	60
Mayville S.C.	285	389	730	44	57
McNeese S.U.	2,046	2,104	5,525	260	365
Mercer U.	1,834	1,200	3,585	175	230
Merrill-Palmer Inst.	19	44	87	12	17
Metropolitan S.C., Colorado	3,579	2,659	13,637	294	574
Metropolitan S.U., Minn.	---	---	2,034	---	327
Midwestern S.U. *Pub*	1,436	1,308	4,622	150	213
Millersville S.C.	2,000	2,498	6,182	296	330
Minot S.C.	727	1,348	3,046	110	116
Mississippi U. for Women	---	2,145	2,862	147	183
Mississippi Valley S.U.	1,181	1,435	2,945	148	160
Missouri Southern S.C.	1,439	1,183	3,774	153	173
Missouri Western S.C. *Pub*	1,389	1,167	3,769	163	196
Montclair S.C.	3,435	5,118	15,801	489	507
Moorhead S.C.	2,369	2,626	6,029	243	287
Morehead S.U.	2,286	2,462	7,234	361	377
Morningside C.	555	616	1,521	81	104
Morris Harvey C.	458	567	2,156	93	141
Mt. Angel Seminary *M*	104	4	118	23	32
Murray S.U.	2,728	2,957	7,740	356	478
Nicholls S.U.	2,372	2,396	6,190	187	200
Norfolk S.C.	2,292	3,211	7,238	498	550

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Northeast Louisiana U. *Pub*	3,202	3,592	9,098	359	395
Northeast Missouri S.U.	2,130	2,534	5,463	249	301
Northeastern Illinois U. *Pub*	2,228	2,766	10,148	341	450
Northeastern Okla. S.U.	2,096	2,283	6,131	202	240
Northern Kentucky U. *Pub*	2,281	1,657	6,569	206	340
Northern Michigan U. *Pub*	3,545	3,149	8,965	313	345
Northern Montana C. *Pub*	564	485	1,319	70	78
Northern S.C., S. Dak.	985	1,009	2,425	119	125
Northwest Missouri S.U.	1,840	1,722	4,390	240	244
Northwestern Oklahoma S.U.	609	472	1,952	68	71
Northwestern S.U. of La.	1,449	2,346	5,275	259	277
Norwich U.	1,257	482	1,895	114	134
Nyack C.	324	277	681	46	63
Oakland U.	2,727	3,448	11,051	360	460
Ohio Northern U.	1,799	863	2,736	159	174
Ohio Wesleyan U.	1,199	1,058	2,321	159	177
Oklahoma Baptist U.	693	768	1,549	92	125
Old Dominion U. *Pub*	4,674	4,169	17,000	549	594
Pace U., incl.	(2,015)	(1,899)	(11,288)	(198)	(602)
Main Campus	1,863	1,630	10,461	178	553
C. of White Plains	152	269	827	20	49
Pacific Lutheran U.	1,104	1,464	3,228	198	246
Pacific U.	676	344	1,058	73	98
Peru S.C.	312	290	744	39	40
Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy & Sc.	659	430	1,156	64	93
Phillips U.	528	444	1,439	81	100
Pittsburg S.U.	1,975	1,513	4,896	---	---
Post C.	534	483	1,502	25	94
Quinnipiac C.	830	1,341	3,404	150	290
Rider C.	1,990	1,453	5,871	198	248

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Robert Morris C.	1,266	1,113	4,105	90	195
Rochester Inst. of Tech.	5,055	1,800	12,514	600	920
Roger Williams C.	1,035	719	3,348	67	274
Saginaw Valley S.C. *Pub*	816	759	3,529	92	192
St. Bonaventure U.	1,254	989	2,685	145	154
St. Cloud S.C.	4,461	4,349	11,167	477	553
St. Edward's U.	743	513	1,689	53	124
St. Francis C., Ind.	174	291	1,577	40	90
St. John's U., Minn. *Coord*	1,864	12	1,943	111	151
St. Mary's U. of San Antonio	1,540	843	3,160	137	190
Salisbury S.C.	1,398	1,468	4,280	163	163
Sam Houston S.U.	4,174	4,078	10,749	---	---
Samford U.	1,653	1,222	3,950	191	238
Sangamon S.U. *Pub*	662	439	3,612	192	234
Savannah S.C.	1,036	1,250	2,462	121	139
School for International Training	124	174	513	37	64
Seattle Pacific U.	678	1,173	2,276	127	177
Seattle U.	1,014	1,176	3,638	178	243
Shippensburg S.C.	2,223	2,259	6,021	276	282
Slippery Rock S.C.	2,419	2,751	6,059	321	328
South Carolina S.C.	1,466	1,869	3,839	235	238
Southeast Missouri S.U.	3,408	3,678	8,889	378	427
Southeastern Louisiana U. *Pub*	2,617	2,749	7,073	---	---
Southeastern Massachusetts U. *Pub*	2,529	2,178	5,198	295	345
Southeastern Okla. S.U.	1,685	1,197	4,236	134	175
Southern Arkansas U.	727	776	1,891	103	112
Southern Connecticut S.C.	2,504	4,305	12,163	451	686
Southern U., incl.	(4,238)	(5,964)	(12,176)	(631)	(647)
Baton Rouge	3,073	3,797	8,225	475	486
New Orleans	965	1,610	3,084	106	109
Shreveport-Bossier City Campus	200	557	867	50	52
Southwest Missouri S.U.	4,615	4,484	12,565	508	584
Southwest S.U.	818	561	1,741	102	112

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Southwest Texas S.U.	6,177	6,265	14,670	564	696
Southwestern Okla. S.U.	1,970	1,976	5,403	218	237
Springfield C.	1,239	1,113	2,747	123	14[illegible]
Stephen F. Austin S.U.	4,159	4,403	10,751	399	60[illegible]
Stetson U.	1,280	940	2,753	128	145
Suffolk U.	2,089	1,219	6,298	174	332
Sul Ross S.U.	953	539	2,284	78	133
Texas A & I U., incl. *Pub*	(3,151)	(2,460)	(9,955)	(359)	(396)
Corpus Christi	459	425	2,495	89	95
Kingsville	2,565	1,872	6,667	245	267
Laredo	127	163	793	25	34
Texas Eastern U.	341	369	1,795	72	109
Texas Southern U. *Pub*	3,801	3,156	9,538	414	493
Towson S.U.	4,104	5,206	15,360	461	801
Trenton S.C.	2,435	3,436	8,586	390	516
Trinity U., Texas	1,416	1,347	3,538	185	278
Troy S.U.	3,086	2,500	10,293	254	414
U. of Albuquerque	701	521	2,394	86	262
U. of Baltimore	1,447	600	5,474	115	257
U. of Bridgeport	1,543	1,797	7,263	245	528
U. of Central Arkansas	1,822	2,468	5,192	231	268
U. of Dallas	761	406	1,909	77	135
U. of Dayton	4,341	2,588	9,178	339	569
U. of the District of Columbia, incl.	(1,050)	(1,029)	(13,292)	(669)	(1,022)
Georgia Ave./Harvard St.	78	262	1,124	118	133
Mt. Vernon Square C.	632	537	7,782	365	681
Van Ness	340	230	4,386	186	208
U. of Evansville	1,285	1,633	4,906	192	272
U. of Guam	918	935	2,843	181	243
U. of Hartford	2,426	1,831	8,962	279	599
U. of Montevallo *Pub*	797	1,317	3,004	145	165
U. of New Haven	1,926	551	5,050	131	431
U. of North Alabama	1,836	1,967	5,229	177	210

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Northern Colorado *Pub*	4,120	5,725	11,048	551	647
U. of Northern Iowa *Pub*	3,618	4,487	10,634	543	651
U. of Portland	947	866	2,538	101	122
U. of Puget Sound	1,799	1,514	3,935	195	266
U. of Redlands	1,146	1,221	2,965	133	280
U. of Richmond	1,924	1,083	4,220	198	318
U. of San Francisco	2,235	2,231	6,392	245	380
U. of Santa Clara	2,932	1,803	7,295	238	357
U. of Science & Arts of Okla.	345	347	1,195	53	69
U. of Scranton	1,936	963	4,460	144	228
U. of South Alabama *Pub*	2,680	2,350	6,957	381	640
U. of Southern Colorado	2,477	1,813	5,166	263	273
Valdosta S.C.	1,660	1,949	5,132	244	272
Valley City S.C.	357	437	1,016	52	59
Valparaiso U.	1,770	1,961	4,484	260	315
Virginia Military Inst. *M Pub*	1,311	---	1,342	119	133
Wake Forest U.	2,889	1,443	4,619	544	827
Washburn U. of Topeka *Pub*	1,931	1,431	5,883	155	185
Washington and Lee U. *M*	1,628	54	1,692	150	166
Wayne S.C.	841	958	2,365	88	125
West Georgia C.	1,722	1,885	5,540	265	283
West Liberty S.C.	1,102	1,092	2,734	147	166
West Texas S.U.	2,276	2,324	6,623	229	365
West Virginia C. of Grad. Studies	47	65	2,803	57	151
West Virginia Inst. of Tech.	1,585	613	3,312	137	199
West Virginia S.C.	1,034	994	3,880	147	191
Western Connecticut S.C.	1,240	1,595	5,414	172	270
Western Kentucky U.	4,708	4,663	13,490	468	823
Western Illinois U. *Pub*	6,434	5,103	13,881	686	707
Western Montana C. *Pub*	244	229	837	38	42
Western New England C.	1,551	586	4,519	100	266

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Western New Mexico U. *Pub*	527	441	1,852	59	75
Western Washington U.	3,965	4,050	9,359	427	501
Wheelock C.	18	636	946	48	70
Widener C.	1,068	720	3,632	141	200
William Paterson S.C. of N.J.	3,246	3,672	9,708	390	563
Winona S.C.	1,576	1,985	4,532	164	205
Winthrop C. *Pub*	838	2,293	4,481	191	222
Wittenberg U.	1,184	1,181	2,683	124	165
Woodbury U.	633	491	1,274	34	51
Wright S.U.	3,764	3,508	14,362	578	772
Xavier U., Ohio	1,459	839	6,493	156	286
Youngstown S.U.	5,519	4,503	15,696	396	729
TOTALS	**484,219**	**480,807**	**1,416,406**	**57,123**	**78,291**

TABLE 5

Independent Colleges of Arts and Sciences (Liberal Arts)

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Adrian C.	397	428	912	54	78
Agnes Scott *W*	---	519	551	67	80
Albertus Magnus *W*	---	367	540	28	53
Albion C.	923	797	1,748	107	131
Albright C.	609	655	1,541	82	94
Alderson-Broaddus C.	336	567	971	65	91
Alfred U.	984	868	2,095	148	169
Allegheny C.	1,000	870	1,912	125	159
Allen U.	179	202	401	35	41
Allentown C. of St. Francis de Sales	284	274	700	41	56
Alliance C.	119	82	227	22	42
Alma C.	574	576	1,173	70	78
Alvernia C.	180	190	595	16	55
Alverno C. *W*	2	693	1,101	69	102
Ambassador C.	634	566	1,366	73	137
American Christian C.	62	28	126	10	16
American International C.	795	448	2,076	74	149
Amherst C.	1,110	406	1,539	126	142
Anderson C.	879	940	2,030	97	166
Andrews U.	1,346	1,007	2,837	192	250
Angelo S.U. *Pub*	2,077	1,820	5,245	183	189
Anna Maria C.	41	340	552	49	113
Annhurst C.	44	237	298	18	49
Antillian C.	282	303	642	38	44
Aquinas C.	454	440	1,684	71	107
Arkansas C.	188	228	495	20	56
Arkansas Tech. U.	1,233	866	2,679	118	135
Asbury C.	625	626	1,275	89	92
Ashland C.	1,157	728	2,208	106	131
Assumption C.	644	663	1,346	71	117
Athenaeum of Ohio *M*	176	---	231	31	47
Athens C.	374	245	1,314	39	67
Atlantic Christian C.	553	922	1,647	88	117
Atlantic Union C.	277	352	781	---	---

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Augsburg C.	744	838	1,650	92	156
Augustana C., Ill.	1,084	1,104	2,342	119	152
Augustana C., S.D.	715	1,122	2,228	127	165
Aurora C.	281	234	942	38	67
Austin C.	676	486	1,198	73	88
Averett C.	262	552	1,058	42	54
Avila C.	215	695	1,691	59	205
Azusa Pacific C.	596	699	1,505	90	118
Baker U.	443	409	950	50	57
Baldwin-Wallace C.	1,007	837	3,058	133	199
Baptist C. at Charleston	545	740	2,310	76	92
Barat C. W	---	479	778	40	81
Barber-Scotia C.	177	266	451	25	37
Barrington C.	260	321	650	35	47
Barry C.	160	902	1,903	86	123
Bartlesville Wesleyan C.	180	203	591	20	49
Bates C.	748	612	1,366	107	114
Bayamon Central U.	1,246	1,159	2,615	62	87
Beaver C.	76	531	785	51	98
Belhaven C.	221	297	691	31	45
Bellarmine C.	465	368	1,782	51	98
Bellevue C.	318	178	1,909	23	53
Belmont Abbey C.	404	196	668	29	56
Belmont C.	503	476	1,268	69	106
Beloit C.	504	522	1,088	76	103
Benedict C.	735	1,290	2,031	101	106
Benedictine C., The	427	418	905	61	95
Bennington C.	197	401	603	59	80
Berea C.	592	799	1,458	110	139
Berry C.	600	793	1,632	80	93
Bethany C., Kansas	371	351	829	45	64
Bethany C., W. Va.	574	406	993	63	78
Bethany Nazarene C.	497	572	1,324	59	87

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Bethel C., Ind.	174	167	427	22	33
Bethel C., Kansas	290	224	602	36	64
Bethel C., Tenn.	134	131	341	20	36
Bethel C. & Seminary, Minn.	769	982	1,853	78	130
Bethune-Cookman C.	691	937	1,679	89	96
Biola C.	1,333	1,153	3,098	99	156
Birmingham-Southern C.	594	506	1,202	63	99
Biscayne C.	968	769	2,329	61	166
Blackburn C.	229	248	494	38	46
Bloomfield C.	1,097	622	2,387	55	155
Blue Mountain C. *W*	59	183	329	25	34
Bluefield C.	151	133	332	21	31
Bluffton C.	289	291	645	42	51
Bowdoin C.	814	511	1,348	100	111
Bradford C.	96	160	347	19	42
Brenau C. *W*	113	430	637	44	55
Brescia C.	221	322	893	50	84
Briar Cliff C., Iowa	282	499	1,055	49	58
Bridgewater C.	427	388	823	57	65
Bryan C.	264	244	548	31	39
Buena Vista C.	506	403	1,068	51	67
Cabrini C.	58	289	570	54	71
Caldwell C. *W*	---	439	792	48	87
California Baptist C.	336	293	762	38	54
Calif. Inst. of Asian Studies	57	41	176	3	32
California Lutheran C.	566	603	2,489	70	120
Calumet C.	290	274	1,736	30	84
Calvin C.	1,881	1,928	4,088	187	264
Cameron U. *Pub*	1,555	1,340	5,018	197	222
Campbell C.	1,262	819	2,378	120	136
Campbellsville C.	290	323	691	45	53
Canal Zone C.	179	225	1,389	30	71
Cardinal Glennon C. *M*	94	---	94	12	27
Cardinal Stritch C.	120	394	1,173	44	110
Carleton C.	906	790	1,716	---	---
Carlow C. *W*	38	664	871	46	90
Carroll C., Montana	500	592	1,362	75	112
Carroll C., Wisc.	573	559	1,295	75	103

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Carson-Newman C.	730	749	1,562	91	106
Carthage C.	594	626	1,615	82	99
Catawba C.	516	370	913	63	66
Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception *M*	198	---	198	26	41
Cedar Crest C. *W*	---	638	893	59	76
Cedarville C.	560	600	1,250	55	74
Centenary C. of La.	400	346	909	74	100
Central Methodist C., Mo.	269	296	592	56	65
Central U. of Iowa	643	729	1,392	70	91
Centre C. of Ky.	440	339	783	67	84
Chaminade C. of Honolulu	477	345	2,433	50	187
Chapman C.	1,427	1,113	5,680	88	437
Chatham C. *W*	1	512	633	56	86
Chestnut Hill C. *W*	4	626	870	44	81
Christian Brothers C.	647	306	1,012	60	81
Christopher Newport C.	813	833	3,666	108	159
Claflin C.	316	576	911	50	62
Claremont Men's C.	740	124	867	89	98
Clark C., Ga.	618	1,137	1,792	115	146
Clarke C., Iowa *W*	---	466	681	55	70
Cleveland C. of Jewish Studies	2	10	201	5	19
Coe C.	522	460	1,139	67	107
Coker C.	99	183	407	32	42
Colby C.	889	737	1,671	117	119
Colgate U.	1,480	921	2,455	166	203
C. Misericordia *W*	89	714	952	80	94
C. of the Atlantic	44	64	118	10	20
C. of Charleston	1,610	2,106	5,193	181	191
C. of Great Falls	241	245	1,175	42	94
C. of the Holy Cross	1,495	1,070	2,691	164	202
C. of Idaho	348	235	900	46	67
C. of Mt. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio *W*	23	772	1,098	72	123
C. of Mt. St. Vincent	57	795	1,188	65	85
C. of New Rochelle	303	1,865	3,511	78	351
C. of Notre Dame, Calif.	209	347	1,159	42	92
C. of Notre Dame of Maryland *W*	---	488	839	50	87
C. of Our Lady of the Elms *W*	---	392	441	24	58
C. of the Ozarks	288	227	582	31	44
C. of St. Benedict *Coord*	1	1,568	1,993	95	122

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
C. of St. Catherine	---	2,010	2,109	102	153
C. of St. Elizabeth *W*	---	518	682	47	82
C. of St. Francis	197	332	2,927	34	339
C. of St. Joseph the Provider	26	133	310	12	31
C. of St. Mary, Nebr. *W*	31	387	540	54	82
C. of St. Rose	209	858	2,442	88	170
C. of St. Scholastica	217	931	1,225	74	108
C. of St. Teresa *W*	21	941	1,036	99	126
C. of St. Thomas, Minn. *M*	2,162	298	4,139	137	229
C. of Santa Fe	437	379	1,248	50	80
C. of the Southwest	17	39	140	8	34
C. of Steubenville	294	307	860	50	62
C. of the Virgin Islands *Pub*	196	420	2,119	58	142
C. of Wooster	979	821	1,808	---	---
Colorado C.	1,014	915	1,935	135	195
Colorado Women's C. *W*	---	261	416	29	51
Columbia Christian C.	132	127	293	13	29
Columbia C., Mo.	1,863	707	3,261	55	80
Columbia C., S. Carolina *W*	4	842	915	54	72
Conception Seminary C. *M*	97	---	104	5	21
Concordia C., Mich.	346	254	615	41	49
Concordia C., N.Y.	189	224	453	46	64
Concordia C. at Moorhead	1,125	1,482	2,647	149	190
Connecticut C.	701	1,010	1,983	143	183
Converse C. *W*	4	776	930	72	86
Cornell C., Iowa	432	405	851	63	84
Covenant C.	268	241	553	28	36
Culver-Stockton C.	212	194	492	37	47
Cumberland C.	841	859	1,907	99	124
Curry C.	384	321	978	54	84
Daemen C.	358	731	1,271	69	112
Dakota Wesleyan U.	200	287	562	32	59

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Dallas Christian C.	69	33	126	8	12
Dana C.	228	222	478	34	48
David Lipscomb C.	1,003	1,034	2,172	102	113
Davidson C. *M*	920	411	1,331	101	101
Davis and Elkins C.	457	380	970	---	---
Defiance C.	350	294	829	47	60
Denison U.	1,107	987	2,116	146	177
DePauw U.	1,069	1,178	2,416	135	183
Dickinson C.	860	824	1,763	111	132
Dickinson S.C.	425	505	1,044	59	66
Dillard U.	286	851	1,158	73	86
Divine Word C. *M*	98	---	102	17	22
Doane C.	332	300	647	42	52
Dr. Martin Luther C.	221	561	788	62	68
Dominican C. of Blauvelt	170	343	1,131	37	69
Dominican C. of San Rafael *W*	76	291	688	40	107
Dominican House of Studies	37	1	42	8	8
Don Bosco C. *M*	83	---	83	18	21
Dordt C.	479	608	1,112	57	68
Dowling C.	866	765	2,055	65	195
D'Youville C. *W*	131	1,039	1,517	70	99
Earlham C.	499	545	1,060	79	99
East Texas Baptist C.	397	316	844	37	46
Eastern C.	230	320	675	49	81
Eastern Mennonite C.	390	614	1,059	72	90
Eastern Nazarene C.	326	416	810	46	53
Eckerd C.	506	367	917	59	69
Edgecliff C.	99	476	921	41	87
Edgewood C.	91	292	533	36	58
Edward Waters C.	311	432	806	32	43
Eisenhower C.	222	190	425	46	55
Elizabethtown C.	644	797	1,748	98	142

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men, Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Elmira C.	483	689	2,882	63	171
Elon C.	1,189	864	2,345	82	118
Emerson C.	611	699	1,570	84	124
Emmanuel C., Mass. W	4	584	1,110	62	88
Emory and Henry C.	438	374	856	55	60
Erskine C.	375	316	717	48	58
Eureka C.	238	169	410	23	34
Evangel C.	507	690	1,291	60	91
Fairfield U.	1,473	1,337	4,801	172	289
Findlay C.	398	320	1,024	48	81
Fisk U.	397	676	1,110	62	96
Flagler C.	302	416	744	33	54
Florida Memorial C.	314	302	641	38	57
Florida Southern C.	774	822	2,238	73	151
Fontbonne C.	63	550	896	58	87
Fort Lewis C. *Pub*	1,436	1,133	2,886	129	141
Fort Wright C. of Holy Names	79	187	522	32	56
Francis Marion C.	942	743	2,659	99	119
Franklin C. of Indiana	368	314	709	46	67
Franklin and Marshall C.	1,325	731	2,800	124	135
Franklin Pierce C.	650	360	1,096	46	57
Franklin U.	1,212	476	4,189	37	65
Fresno Pacific C.	252	258	677	---	---
Friends U.	392	348	907	40	70
Friends World C.	44	83	146	10	21
Gallaudet C.	428	582	1,129	146	164
Gannon C.	1,300	829	2,871	121	200
Geneva C.	634	510	1,397	62	87
George Fox C.	287	360	704	37	51
Georgetown C., Ky.	455	427	989	62	78
Georgian Court C. W	5	564	723	52	88

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Gettysburg C.	1,002	912	1,923	138	175
Goddard C.	391	700	1,091	53	94
Gordon C.	419	523	985	55	74
Goshen C.	432	649	1,210	71	102
Goucher C. *W*	---	855	969	70	122
Graceland C.	565	672	1,348	80	101
Grand Canyon C.	482	405	1,200	31	61
Grand Rapids Baptist C. & Seminary	449	407	1,048	36	51
Grand View C.	401	458	1,144	46	64
Green Mountain C.	35	379	435	29	43
Greensboro C.	231	376	664	37	60
Greenville C.	378	408	895	45	65
Grinnell C.	690	511	1,210	96	120
Grove City C.	1,184	1,036	2,244	92	110
Guilford C.	767	526	1,685	74	98
Gustavus Adolphus C.	931	1,182	2,131	134	152
Gwynedd-Mercy C.	44	616	1,214	64	107
Hamilton C. *Coord*	976	---	981	84	87
Hampden-Sydney C. *M*	717	---	723	53	59
Hampshire C.	583	646	1,229	66	122
Hannibal-Lagrange C.	140	126	399	22	52
Hanover C.	495	385	894	66	75
Hardin-Simmons U.	575	629	1,660	88	122
Harding C.	1,318	1,359	2,841	111	148
Harding Grad. Sch. of Religion	150	1	230	12	12
Hartwick C.	650	843	1,515	106	112
Hastings C.	306	364	736	53	54
Haverford C. *M*	876	17	899	72	96
Hawaii Loa C.	109	100	226	13	24
Heed University	42	24	107	---	44
Heidelberg C.	441	434	933	74	103
Hellenic C.	137	23	173	17	27

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Hendrix C.	513	438	958	53	58
High Point C.	509	458	1,004	57	73
Hillsdale C.	584	432	1,048	57	76
Hiram C.	554	496	1,193	76	104
Hobart and William Smith C.	1,072	672	1,762	126	153
Holy Apostles C.	39	3	59	11	11
Holy Family, Pa.	65	401	1,249	38	96
Holy Family, Ca. *W*	---	38	97	---	8
Holy Names C.	57	265	611	41	87
Holy Redeemer C. *M*	58	---	64	13	21
Hood C. *W*	42	997	1,655	81	144
Hope C.	1,108	969	2,330	138	185
Houghton C.	494	655	1,189	72	80
Houston Baptist C.	638	791	1,794	94	109
Howard Payne C.	591	531	1,509	77	87
Huntingdon C., Ala.	263	360	754	36	53
Huntington C., Ind.	252	216	561	29	70
Huron C.	178	121	365	25	35
Huston-Tillotson C.	397	232	674	40	49
Illinois Benedictine C.	674	381	1,870	53	119
Illinois C.	398	318	740	45	67
Immaculata C.	5	509	1,171	51	104
Immaculate Heart C. *W*	93	328	690	39	91
Incarnate Word C.	184	823	1,336	75	119
Indiana Central U.	498	669	3,267	77	203
Iona C.	2,103	1,057	5,141	191	272
Iowa Wesleyan C.	248	372	798	47	67
Jacksonville U., Fla.	1,058	662	2,163	95	167
Jamestown C.	252	267	580	41	55
Jarvis Christian C.	323	335	664	49	64
John Carroll U.	1,592	780	3,637	174	239

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
John Wesley C.	198	166	419	17	29
Johnson & Wales C.	3,449	1,163	5,052	35	185
Johnson C. Smith U.	733	753	1,545	69	84
Judson C., Illinois	167	206	412	19	30
Juniata C.	675	440	1,130	73	91
Kalamazoo C.	850	684	1,534	---	---
Kansas Newman C.	228	230	631	37	53
Kansas Wesleyan U.	210	172	452	32	35
Kendall C.	182	133	397	21	46
Kentucky Wesleyan C.	287	286	806	42	47
Kenyon C.	874	582	1,468	110	119
Keuka C. *W*	3	540	573	50	56
King C., Tenn.	161	121	309	29	42
King's C., N.Y.	343	469	827	45	65
King's C., Pa.	1,041	572	2,210	100	127
Kirkland C. *Coord*	---	590	612	49	51
Knox C.	532	419	1,003	74	92
Knoxville C.	379	319	735	54	60
Ladycliff C. *W*	18	365	496	28	51
Lafayette C.	1,406	643	2,291	158	172
LaGrange C.	264	332	778	38	41
Lake Erie C.	114	466	987	47	84
Lake Forest C.	549	483	1,104	81	94
Lakeland C.	302	221	572	33	42
Lambuth C.	298	390	807	54	78
Lander C. *Pub*	570	823	1,695	84	96
Lane C.	332	324	679	41	46
LaRoche C.	309	297	1,164	27	115
LaSalle C.	2,240	1,195	6,227	186	360
LaVerne C.	1,204	701	9,464	53	173
Lawrence U.	570	582	1,188	122	133

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Lebanon Valley C.	509	474	1,296	80	114
Lee C., Tenn.	636	569	1,287	52	70
LeMoyne, N.Y.	1,011	703	1,878	98	141
Lenoir-Rhyne C.	515	674	1,268	94	113
Lewis and Clark C.	1,396	1,219	3,150	143	201
Lewis U.	1,543	853	4,074	153	240
Liberty Baptist C.	1,031	721	1,844	91	97
Limestone C.	409	272	809	31	68
Lincoln Memorial U.	385	437	1,000	38	63
Lindenwood Colleges, The	290	514	1,727	54	104
Linfield C.	495	377	1,019	69	81
Livingstone C.	564	353	1,057	50	70
Lone Mountain C.	127	356	768	34	151
Loras C.	920	491	1,638	84	97
Loretto Heights C.	117	591	802	63	103
Los Angeles Baptist C.	173	171	377	20	35
Louisiana C.	478	494	1,352	49	89
Loyola C., Md.	1,251	855	4,570	113	292
Lubbock Christian C.	483	464	1,139	59	81
Luther C., Iowa	865	1,041	1,971	124	148
Lycoming C.	721	487	1,298	72	87
Lynchburg C.	746	824	2,290	26	129
Macalester C.	821	832	1,744	122	151
MacMurray C.	247	395	743	46	66
Madonna C.	258	735	2,521	58	126
Malone C.	349	361	850	36	56
Manchester C.	533	508	1,106	70	84
Manhattan C.	2,752	716	4,585	225	315
Manhattanville C.	195	677	1,415	72	155
Marian C., Ind.	210	317	787	49	72
Marian C. of Fond du Lac	68	401	530	44	59
Marietta C.	921	490	1,694	88	106

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Marion C., Ind.	249	431	879	49	70
Marist C.	855	673	1,878	75	95
Marlboro C.	87	95	191	22	36
Mars Hill C.	668	838	1,756	108	140
Mary Baldwin C.	3	582	614	49	60
Mary C.	233	535	911	42	70
Mary Hardin-Baylor C.	251	527	1,116	63	78
Mary Washington C.	233	1,844	2,369	125	142
Marycrest C.	83	540	995	50	93
Marygrove C.	83	457	811	46	81
Marymount C., Kansas	205	449	871	51	68
Marymount C., N.Y. *W*	37	927	1,062	60	112
Marymount C. of Va.	4	767	822	43	90
Marymount Manhattan C. *W*	16	648	1,772	45	132
Maryville C., Mo.	162	497	1,264	53	98
Maryville C., Tenn.	363	293	674	45	57
Marywood C. *W*	277	1,407	2,923	141	180
McKendree C.	448	255	816	38	76
McMurry C.	387	341	1,225	57	87
McPherson C.	243	180	515	30	40
Mercy C., N.Y.	2,250	1,903	7,054	---	---
Mercy C. of Detroit	278	1,187	2,329	80	190
Mercyhurst C.	444	688	1,587	88	127
Meredith C. *W*	---	1,280	1,537	66	116
Merrimack C.	1,267	783	3,165	115	126
Mesa C., Colo.	1,342	1,075	3,912	135	147
Messiah C.	388	599	1,091	45	88
Methodist C.	345	332	870	45	53
Miami Christian C.	95	78	295	10	24
Mid-America Nazarene C.	429	489	1,035	40	67
Middlebury C.	994	903	1,915	142	167
Midland Lutheran C.	307	434	843	59	85
Midwest Christian C.	45	26	104	8	12
Miles C.	511	610	1,377	89	115

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Milligan C.	321	366	786	48	59
Mills C. *W*	---	808	842	63	107
Millsaps C.	494	373	976	56	82
Milton C.	345	88	540	33	43
Mississippi C.	974	812	2,976	102	146
Mississippi Industrial C.	118	104	256	15	21
Missouri Baptist C.	115	71	414	15	25
Missouri Valley C.	230	139	396	31	40
Mobile C.	304	455	962	44	65
Molloy C. *W*	17	917	1,343	96	143
Monmouth C., N.J.	1,054	934	2,915	146	203
Monterey Inst. of Foreign Studies	172	182	396	28	67
Morehouse C. *M*	1,526	---	1,526	106	115
Morris C.	280	409	689	40	43
Mt. Holyoke C. *W*	9	1,895	1,927	160	206
Mt. Marty C.	139	352	571	51	73
Mt. Mary C. *W*	---	787	1,102	73	135
Mt. Mercy C., Iowa	143	468	912	65	90
Mt. St. Mary C., N.H. *W*	---	189	207	14	30
Mt. St. Mary C., N.Y.	68	647	1,015	57	89
Mt. St. Mary's C., Calif.	12	809	1,038	67	119
Mt. Senario C.	164	116	370	24	43
Mt. Union C.	613	458	1,089	76	101
Mt. Vernon C. *W*	---	451	478	23	40
Mt. Vernon Nazarene C.	390	466	935	42	59
Muhlenberg C.	860	606	1,841	92	118
Mundelein C. *W*	36	808	1,519	71	128
Muskingum C.	534	432	985	85	93
Nasson C.	327	204	543	42	54
Nathanial Hawthorne C.	369	123	1,444	38	53
National C. of Education, incl.	(66)	(613)	(3,639)	(56)	(240)
Main Campus	47	414	3,382	51	209
Urban Campus	19	199	257	5	31

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Nazareth C., Mich.	34	309	540	32	59
Nazareth C. of Rochester, N.Y.	147	907	2,658	82	125
Nebraska Wesleyan U.	561	479	1,108	75	90
New C. of California	162	135	311	12	39
New England C.	715	395	1,302	75	118
Newberry C.	508	302	836	48	65
Niagara U.	1,469	1,574	3,310	186	251
North Carolina Wesleyan C.	249	219	665	30	33
North Central C.	549	331	1,086	52	75
North Park C. & Theol. Seminary	613	619	1,359	84	117
Northland C.	394	280	731	42	61
Northwest Christian C.	147	106	332	15	20
Northwest Nazarene C.	527	635	1,249	62	73
Northwestern C., Iowa	328	348	729	43	58
Northwestern C., Minn.	359	298	697	29	52
Notre Dame C., N.H.	27	311	431	43	67
Notre Dame C., Ohio *W*	2	294	541	32	56
Oakwood C.	543	631	1,314	64	89
Oberlin C.	1,367	1,324	2,830	196	266
Occidental C.	862	811	1,768	112	136
Oglethorpe U.	336	274	864	34	49
Ohio Dominican C.	276	379	910	46	72
Oklahoma Christian C.	598	667	1,493	42	62
Olivet C.	417	267	710	47	60
Olivet Nazarene C.	696	952	1,882	81	113
Oral Roberts U.	1,887	1,599	3,774	114	197
Ottawa U.	363	502	879	50	56
Otterbein C.	593	671	1,665	79	100
Our Lady of Angels C. *W*	17	254	646	31	59
Our Lady of Holy Cross C.	71	165	919	39	81
Our Lady of the Lake U. of San Antonio	314	647	1,747	80	120

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Pacific Union C.	984	993	2,236	---	---
Paine C.	279	511	843	63	69
Palm Beach Atlantic C.	191	177	541	30	50
Pan American U.	2,745	2,707	9,122	274	425
Panhandle S.U.	454	301	1,048	65	75
Park C.	272	223	681	35	68
Paul Quinn C.	243	220	494	28	33
Pepperdine U.	2,828	1,637	7,665	172	435
Pfeiffer C.	450	440	994	56	80
Point Loma C.	725	983	1,905	86	117
Point Park C.	984	739	2,018	84	132
Pontifical C. Josephinum, The	161	---	169	16	36
Principia C.	392	468	886	72	87
Quincy C.	418	413	981	74	99
Rabbinical C. of America *M*	222	---	327	8	13
Ramapo C. of New Jersey *Pub*	1,541	1,169	4,080	163	176
Randolph-Macon C.	569	358	931	58	70
Randolph-Macon Women's College *W*	2	749	793	68	86
Reed C.	702	482	1,228	70	104
Regis C., Colo.	585	327	1,076	70	91
Regis C., Mass. *W*	---	718	1,062	58	91
Richard Stockton S.C.	2,211	1,436	4,668	---	---
Rio Grande C.	411	391	1,085	48	63
Ripon C.	539	394	949	65	75
Rivier C. *W*	45	517	1,701	39	89
Roanoke C.	506	540	1,280	65	78
Roberts Wesleyan C.	186	403	637	45	74
Rockhurst C.	760	448	3,466	77	216
Rockmont C.	103	67	214	14	23
Rocky Mountain C.	239	247	506	20	48
Rosary C.	194	705	1,564	73	139

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Rosemont C. *W*	---	489	620	37	85
Rust C.	220	335	647	36	42
Sacred Heart C., N. Carolina	17	217	282	21	41
Sacred Heart Seminary, Mich. *M*	44	---	164	12	23
Sacred Heart U., Conn.	604	573	2,762	68	174
St. Albert's C.	73	7	91	12	17
St. Alphonsus C. *M*	63	---	72	12	20
St. Andrews Presbyterian C.	307	229	563	49	56
St. Anselm's C.	946	599	1,884	108	145
St. Basil's C. *M*	11	---	11	9	12
St. Fidelis C. *M*	27	---	29	5	14
St. Francis C., Maine	276	125	408	21	46
St. Francis C., N.Y.	1,302	768	3,972	63	208
St. Francis C., Pa.	688	429	1,525	66	81
St. Francis De Sales C. *M*	72	---	87	10	27
St. Hyacinth C. and Seminary *M*	46	---	52	10	21
St. John Fisher C.	931	543	1,943	79	127
St. John's C., incl.	(335)	(269)	(615)	(66)	(77)
Main Campus	195	155	361	40	46
N. Mexico Campus	140	114	254	26	31
St. Joseph Seminary C.	104	---	106	5	27
St. Joseph's C., Ind.	627	358	1,034	52	74
St. Joseph's C., Maine	143	295	517	29	44
St. Joseph's C., N.Y.	144	598	1,697	55	149
St. Joseph's C., Pa.	1,745	890	5,696	127	292
St. Lawrence U.	1,255	1,157	2,577	146	192
St. Martin's C.	214	164	715	29	42
St. Mary C., Kansas *W*	48	431	855	37	70
St. Mary of the Plains C.	221	287	565	43	51
St. Mary-of-the-Woods C. *W*	---	428	607	43	69
St. Mary's C., Indiana	10	1,783	1,819	114	160
St. Mary's C., Michigan	51	25	191	27	48
St. Mary's C. of California	875	728	2,051	70	120

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
St. Mary's C. of Maryland	459	483	1,172	63	90
St. Mary's Seminary and C., Mo. *M*	38	---	38	8	17
St. Mary's Seminary and U., Md.	174	1	322	21	42
St. Meinrad C. *M*	231	---	237	36	36
St. Michael's C.	1,045	532	1,718	85	96
St. Norbert C.	825	648	1,526	80	92
St. Olaf C.	1,438	1,478	2,974	191	251
St. Patrick's C. *M*	48	---	48	11	18
St. Patrick's Seminary *M*	84	---	84	15	24
St. Paul's C., Va.	286	287	592	43	44
St. Thomas Aquinas C.	232	364	1,065	50	68
St. Vincent C. *M*	826	---	961	57	82
St. Xavier C.	354	873	1,802	90	158
Salem C., N. Carolina *W*	3	544	609	57	73
Salem C., W. Va.	519	426	1,289	59	87
Salve Regina-The Newport C.	130	658	1,550	57	135
Sarah Lawrence C.	188	632	991	63	113
School of the Ozarks	455	509	1,149	76	85
Scripps C. *W*	---	593	598	48	64
Seminary of St. Pius X *M*	93	---	93	9	17
Seton Hill C. *W*	1	786	936	51	90
Shaw C. at Detroit	398	523	1,037	58	75
Shaw U.	690	552	1,378	68	87
Shepherd C. *Pub*	923	1,145	2,827	71	103
Shorter C., Ga.	357	439	861	47	60
Siena C., N.Y.	1,388	772	2,816	106	145
Siena Heights C.	235	394	1,070	54	87
Sierra Nevada C.	75	58	198	9	31
Silver Lake C.	47	161	328	37	49
Simpson C., Calif.	136	130	468	24	61
Simpson C., Iowa	421	323	839	57	70
Sioux Falls C.	251	300	720	39	46
Skidmore C.	328	1,674	2,050	164	195
Smith C. *W*	12	2,550	2,635	260	328

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Southeastern Baptist C.	60	4	114	7	12
Southern Benedictine C.	222	162	424	27	45
Southern California C.	311	227	638	36	58
Southern Missionary C.	664	750	1,906	111	128
Southern Vermont C.	143	147	365	9	33
Southwest Baptist C.	641	715	1,470	74	93
Southwestern Adventist C.	334	292	745	47	65
Southwestern Assemblies of God C.	414	302	778	17	26
Southwestern C., Arizona	69	55	201	12	20
Southwestern C., Kansas	321	280	655	41	57
Southwestern U., Texas	420	483	954	57	79
Spalding C.	57	401	1,003	59	95
Spelman C., *W*	---	1,268	1,276	99	112
Spring Arbor C.	332	378	825	44	72
Spring Hill C.	391	330	811	50	69
Stephens C. *W*	29	1,601	1,991	131	154
Stillman C.	260	444	724	35	39
Stonehill C.	859	858	2,334	79	149
Susquehanna U.	781	579	1,596	99	110
Swarthmore C.	683	596	1,289	143	163
Sweet Briar C. *W*	---	664	667	71	81
Tabor C.	213	231	510	20	49
Talladega C.	203	371	586	39	50
Tarkio C.	236	138	386	31	35
Taylor U.	686	773	1,525	78	90
Tennessee Temple C.	1,045	1,011	2,287	80	102
Texas C.	280	284	583	39	47
Texas Lutheran C.	576	445	1,361	57	75
Texas Wesleyan C.	509	501	1,588	76	103
Thiel C.	551	467	1,051	61	73
Thomas More C.	407	324	1,288	44	85
Tift C. *W*	---	675	705	30	36

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Tougaloo C.	350	478	1,005	58	67
Transylvania U.	336	356	750	59	70
Trevecca Nazarene C.	434	527	1,021	44	71
Trinity Christian C.	137	166	341	20	36
Trinity C., Conn.	968	726	2,114	133	169
Trinity C., D.C.	3	444	899	45	78
Trinity C., Ill.	360	425	896	37	59
Trinity C., Vt. *W*	13	299	438	26	55
Trinity Evangelical Divinity School	469	58	701	24	42
Tusculum C.	232	191	468	25	36
Union C., Nebr.	341	406	923	55	83
Union C., N.Y.	1,470	683	3,159	156	212
Union of Experimenting C. & U.	482	823	1,305	---	---
Union U., Tenn.	401	610	1,136	56	70
U.S. International U.	1,196	567	2,406	73	133
Unity C.	323	64	418	23	28
U. of St. Thomas, Texas	453	715	1,696	103	161
U. of San Diego	1,509	1,230	3,611	132	202
U. of Tampa	959	570	2,296	83	135
U. of the Sacred Heart, Puerto Rico	1,358	2,087	5,051	83	221
U. of the South, Tenn.	652	413	1,107	100	107
U. of West Los Angeles	179	129	1,061	7	61
Upper Iowa U.	317	166	511	30	38
Upsala C.	646	546	1,675	66	103
Urbana C.	359	120	590	19	31
Ursuline C., Ohio *W*	9	471	832	43	73
Vassar C.	794	1,430	2,339	188	231
Vermont Inst. of Community Involvement	27	38	91	---	39
Villa Maria C., Pa. *W*	7	458	538	48	67
Villanova U.	4,099	2,366	9,663	404	539

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Virginia Intermont C.	39	492	677	39	50
Virginia Union U.	659	643	1,485	95	140
Virginia Wesleyan C.	404	335	761	35	55
Viterbo C.	149	702	941	90	111
Voorhees C.	349	595	954	49	51
Wabash C. *M*	819	- -	825	69	78
Wadhams Hall Seminary & C. *M*	83	---	83	13	20
Wagner C.	900	1,109	2,594	104	233
Walla Walla C.	814	772	1,864	134	170
Walsh C.	200	199	611	27	49
Warner Pacific C.	207	168	481	28	43
Warner Southern C.	117	102	247	18	30
Warren Wilson C.	247	285	551	36	64
Wartburg C.	525	590	1,144	81	92
Washington C.	368	324	839	58	65
Washington International C.	81	69	234	---	---
Washington and Jefferson C.	674	302	1,260	83	96
Wayland Baptist C.	377	284	1,148	48	60
Waynesburg C.	472	277	772	49	63
Webster C.	1,106	712	3,919	72	498
Wellesley C.	5	1,983	2,144	203	250
Wells C., N.Y. *W*	---	496	507	53	65
Wesley C.	38	42	101	9	15
Wesleyan C., Ga. *W*	---	474	533	43	59
Wesleyan U., Conn.	1,402	1,142	2,596	274	302
West Virginia Wesleyan C.	715	986	1,773	114	136
Westbrook C.	257	495	838	41	54
Western Baptist Bible C.	229	187	439	23	29
Western Maryland C.	666	719	2,080	88	122
Western S.C. of Colo.	1,791	1,233	3,152	131	163
Westmar C.	319	271	664	39	44
Westminster C., Mo. *M*	646	---	678	53	56

TABLE 5—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Westminster C., Pa.	770	818	1,928	105	138
Westminster C., Utah	469	514	1,464	53	104
Westmont C.	399	569	977	54	66
Wheaton C., Ill.	1,144	1,044	2,353	139	185
Wheaton C., Mass. *W*	1	1,131	1,189	84	120
Wheeling C.	423	342	1,031	50	58
Whitman C.	589	512	1,138	72	84
Whittier C.	694	633	1,869	101	131
Whitworth C., Wash.	537	705	1,688	63	121
Wilberforce U.	625	498	1,123	54	74
Wiley C.	319	287	649	32	44
Wilkes C.	1,178	970	2,784	142	158
Willamette U.	1,032	684	1,775	118	157
William Carey C.	417	480	1,291	70	128
William Jewell C.	624	704	1,730	86	143
William Penn C.	375	207	616	47	53
William Woods C. *W*	---	906	1,385	55	101
Williams C.	1,163	782	1,963	167	183
Wilmington C., Ohio	625	198	857	58	109
Windham C.	111	79	211	20	33
Wingate C.	702	603	1,454	67	79
Wofford C.,	854	121	1,018	58	73
Xavier U., La.	666	965	1,886	122	160
Yankton C.	120	113	243	29	43
York C. of Pa.	976	883	3,382	84	174
TOTALS	**325,712**	**360,430**	**898,039**	**43,048**	**64,253**

TABLE 6

Music, Fine Arts, and Applied Arts Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
American Conservatory of Music	105	98	374	21	172
Art Academy of Cincinnati	63	68	190	8	18
Art Center C. of Design	641	351	1,396	27	195
Berklee C. of Music	2,250	250	2,500	160	200
California C. of Arts and Crafts	337	541	1,142	37	122
California Inst. of the Arts	407	231	651	64	134
Center for Creative Studies	266	186	983	35	88
Chicago Academy of Fine Arts	61	68	195	7	31
Cleveland Inst. of Music	90	121	301	30	60
Columbus C. of Art and Design	349	287	892	41	62
Conservatory of Music of Puerto Rico	89	21	219	27	37
Cornish School of Applied Arts	131	154	410	17	84
Cranbrook Academy of Art	97	59	156	10	10
Curtis Inst. of Music	71	70	141	10	60
Julliard School, The	445	339	1,218	50	187
Kansas City Art Inst.	299	252	717	42	51
Louisville School of Art	29	38	140	6	12
Manhattan School of Music	324	288	822	42	179
Memphis Academy of Arts	92	98	221	17	28
Moore C. of Arts *W*	---	480	683	38	82
New England Conservatory of Music	363	265	761	55	146
New School of Music	22	46	80	5	29
New York School of Interior Design	37	96	1,048	---	---
Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles County *Pub*	80	93	391	12	35

TABLE 6—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Parsons School of Design	364	781	1,212	27	173
Peabody Inst. of Baltimore	185	157	500	39	93
Philadelphia C. of the Performing Arts	186	105	344	13	100
Portland School of Art	72	120	281	9	25
Rhode Island School of Design	589	689	1,278	95	161
Ringling School of Art	250	270	520	20	20
St. Louis Conservatory of Music	23	19	101	4	35
San Francisco Art Inst.	406	307	883	31	62
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	96	58	181	11	54
School of the Art Institute of Chicago-Goodman School of Drama	392	536	1,628	70	141
Shenandoah C. and Conservatory of Music	279	440	856	71	113
Swain School of Design	80	123	209	12	17
Vandercook C. of Music *Pub*	63	23	87	11	17
Westminster Choir C.	199	232	476	35	70
Wisconsin Conservatory of Music	92	36	157	10	62
TOTALS	**9,924**	**8,396**	**24,344**	**1,219**	**3,165**

TABLE 7

Independent Law, Medicine, and Allied Health Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Albany C. of Pharmacy	304	307	613	27	39
Albany Law School	523	211	734	18	33
Baylor C. of Dentistry	389	107	506	99	184
Baylor C. of Medicine	631	240	871	742	863
Brooklyn Law School	646	370	1,018	26	43
Calif. C. of Podiatric Medicine	347	33	380	17	45
Chicago C. of Osteo Medicine	334	47	381	75	170
C. of Osteo Medicine & Surgery	441	84	525	56	83
Detroit C. of Law	381	112	958	20	50
Dickinson School of Law	326	124	450	13	30
Eastern Virginia Medical School	128	48	176	108	115
Hahnemann Medical C.	801	886	1,911	---	---
John Marshall Law School	831	169	1,614	41	82
Kansas City C. of Osteo Medicine	556	57	613	57	114
Kirksville C. of Osteo Medicine	419	67	498	68	83
Logan C. of Chiropractic	482	47	529	20	27
Mayo Medical School	119	42	161	26	26
Medical C. of Georgia	931	1,024	2,118	429	544
Medical C. of Ohio at Toledo *Pub*	269	91	360	139	164
Medical C. of Pennsylvania, The	207	285	534	185	356
Meharry Medical C.	599	411	1,010	237	287
National C. of Chiropractic	763	95	858	35	67

TABLE 7—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
New England C. of Optometry	273	77	350	35	75
New England School of Law	413	129	913	14	51
New York Chiropractic C.	548	72	622	34	74
New York C. of Podiatric Medicine	353	35	388	27	70
New York Law School *Pub*	601	227	1,282	37	75
Northwestern C. of Chiropractic	324	36	360	21	39
Ohio C. of Podiatric Medicine	495	42	537	20	60
Oklahoma C. of Osteo Medicine	178	29	207	33	41
Pennsylvania C. of Podiatric Medicine	390	66	456	32	152
Philadelphia C. of Osteo Medicine	694	119	813	171	244
Rush U.	375	409	849	241	435
St. Louis C. of Pharmacy	442	244	725	35	44
Southern Calif. C. of Optometry	354	70	424	38	78
Southern C. of Optometry	542	53	597	49	60
South Texas C. of Law	499	82	1,052	16	41
Southwestern U. School of Law, Calif.	748	297	1,725	35	72
Texas Chiropractic C.	253	37	290	19	23
Texas C. of Osteo Medicine	237	36	273	63	63
Thomas Jefferson U., incl. Jefferson Medical C.	830	748	1,799	369	1,716
U. of Health Sciences-Chicago Medical School	392	158	615	174	205
Vermont Law School	247	73	320	15	22

TABLE 7—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
West Virginia School of Osteo Medicine	152	25	177	21	23
Western S.U.C. of Law, incl.	(858)	(207)	(3,354)	(34)	(124)
Orange Co.	545	129	2,062	20	68
San Diego	313	78	1,292	14	56
Western States Chiropractic C.	354	63	417	20	33
William Mitchell C. of Law	742	328	1,125	22	95
TOTALS	**21,721**	**8,519**	**36,488**	**4,013**	**7,320**

TABLE 8

Independent Technological, Business Administration, and Related Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Aero-Space Inst.	73	15	88	6	7
Air Force Inst. of Tech. *Pub*	580	11	663	111	111
American Grad. School of International Management	639	205	844	51	68
American Technological U.	192	65	747	---	---
Armstrong C.	285	118	615	31	68
Arthur D. Little Management Ed. Inst.	50	6	63	---	26
Babson C.	1,234	387	2,791	76	129
Bridgeport Engineering Inst.	---	---	415	---	60
Brooks Inst. of Santa Barbara	676	105	781	---	---
Bryant C. of Business Admin.	1,752	1,018	4,945	87	114
Capitol Inst. of Tech.	202	4	389	8	26
Christian Heritage C.	243	176	452	15	71
Clarkson C. of Tech.	2,876	459	3,445	187	209
Cleary C.	49	173	461	9	30
Cogswell Polytech C.	192	15	241	15	25
Colby-Sawyer C.	3	664	704	54	61
C. of Insurance	212	55	1,679	25	121
Colorado School of Mines *Pub*	2,054	284	2,584	175	225
Colorado Tech. C.	211	18	335	18	37
Cooper Union	686	212	928	52	128
Detroit C. of Business	705	732	2,065	19	133
Dyke C.	157	546	1,643	23	61
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical U.	2,771	126	4,261	165	225
General Motors Inst.	1,741	617	2,358	141	141
Georgia Inst. of Tech. *Pub.*, incl.	(8,781)	(1,466)	(12,256)	(665)	(767)
Main Campus	7,422	1,371	10,068	573	645
Southern Tech. Inst.	1,359	95	2,188	92	122
Golden Gate U.	447	207	8,148	75	1,575

TABLE 8—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Hartford Grad. Ctr.	17	8	878	11	50
Harvey Mudd	414	62	480	54	74
Indiana Inst. of Tech.	273	36	327	18	33
Indiana Northern Grad. School of Professional Management	70	2	75	5	8
Inst. of Paper Chemistry	90	7	97	44	44
Jones C., incl.	(1,951)	(257)	(2,318)	(31)	(88)
Jacksonville Campus	1,223	223	1,527	21	46
Orlando Campus	728	34	791	10	42
Lawrence Inst. of Tech.	2,603	232	4,754	54	220
Maine Maritime Academy *M Pub*	639	4	643	42	59
Menlo C. *M*	458	160	631	39	55
Michigan Tech. U. *Pub*	4,926	1,361	6,807	346	468
Montana C. of Mineral Science & Tech. *Pub*	680	242	1,190	61	68
National C. of Business	420	402	966	32	46
National U., Calif.	1,221	384	1,605	9	159
New Hampshire C.	1,968	690	3,503	42	64
New Jersey Inst. of Tech.	2,727	216	4,692	241	429
New Mexico Highlands U.	897	759	2,182	124	129
New Mexico Inst. of Mining & Tech. *Pub*	562	166	1,021	73	105
Nichols C. *M*	580	86	683	35	45
Nova U.	3,688	3,158	7,615	94	494
Pratt Inst.	1,902	1,413	4,211	142	493
Rand Grad. Inst. of Policy Studies	34	8	42	23	23
Rose-Hulman Inst. of Tech. *M*	1,139	---	1,149	72	87

TABLE 8—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
School of Visual Arts	1,021	811	4,268	---	373
South Dakota School of Mines & Tech. *Pub*	1,249	284	1,812	89	141
Spring Garden C.	613	66	977	57	85
Stevens Inst. of Tech. *M*	1,312	157	2,300	121	200
Strayer C.	487	700	1,775	---	---
Tampa C.	670	145	890	9	61
Thomas C.	212	224	686	21	29
Tiffin U.	305	122	523	12	23
Tri-State U.	1,042	220	1,377	77	83
Tuskegee Inst.	1,670	1,797	3,616	325	342
U.S. Air Force Academy *M Pub*	4,332	271	4,603	564	564
U.S. Army Command & General Staff C.	982	15	1,165	170	170
U.S. Coast Guard Academy *M Pub*	915	60	975	124	124
U.S. Merchant Marine Academy *M Pub*	1,071	59	1,130	80	80
U.S. Military Academy *M Pub*	4,279	175	4,454	608	612
U.S. Naval Academy *M Pub*	4,231	166	4,397	556	556
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School *Pub*	1,007	11	1,018	225	225
U. of Lowell	4,398	2,301	11,398	416	558
U. of Rhode Island *Pub*	5,040	4,138	14,451	737	745
Walsh C. of Accountancy & Business Administration	137	78	1,287	6	61
Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture *M*	74	5	79	12	13
Wentworth C. of Tech.	1,963	71	2,242	128	134
Worcester Poly. Inst. *M*	2,198	253	3,192	154	207
TOTALS	**93,278**	**29,466**	**168,385**	**8,091**	**13,045**

TABLE 9

Bible Schools and Colleges

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
American Baptist Theol. Sem	96	7	122	11	16
Appalachian Bible Inst.	132	96	245	8	18
Atlanta Christian C.	121	70	242	11	18
Baptist Bible C. of Pennsylvania	413	375	933	47	55
Berkshire Christian C.	64	75	153	14	23
Calvary Bible C.	146	137	377	9	37
Central Bible C.	681	399	1,154	35	63
Cincinnati Bible Sem.	262	176	638	16	21
Circleville Bible C.	96	77	229	10	12
Columbia Bible C.	365	241	711	29	41
Dallas Bible C.	120	53	261	14	23
Detroit Bible C.	80	30	333	10	26
Faith Baptist Bible C.	281	251	616	22	23
Fort Wayne Bible C.	204	210	520	22	37
Free Will Baptist Bible C.	272	213	562	25	27
Friends Bible C.	46	50	114	11	16
Grace Bible C.	79	44	162	9	16
Grace C. of the Bible	222	193	486	23	25
Great Lakes Bible C.	113	57	201	12	15
Gulf Coast Bible C.	153	132	341	19	23
Hillsdale Free Will Baptist C.	82	57	172	5	18
Johnson Bible C.	227	175	427	11	25
Kentucky Christian C.	185	202	432	18	24
Lancaster Bible C.	193	171	445	15	22

TABLE 9—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
L.I.F.E. Bible C.	243	138	548	12	21
Lincoln Christian C.	359	248	699	30	63
Lutheran Bible Inst.	88	117	254	19	21
Manhattan Christian C.	101	91	253	12	18
Mid-South Bible C.	52	19	125	9	12
Minnesota Bible C.	64	56	135	8	12
Moody Bible Inst.	718	578	1,301	87	103
Multnomah School of the Bible	398	285	753	39	40
North Central Bible C.	300	236	587	21	33
Northeast Bible C.	272	179	500	16	23
Northeastern Bible C.	196	127	414	18	30
Northwest Bible C.	84	54	186	10	12
Northwest C.	361	261	689	20	37
Open Bible C.	54	53	112	7	10
Patten Bible C.	22	35	173	5	16
Philadelphia C. of Bible	282	252	571	37	45
Piedmont Bible C.	236	151	444	---	---
Platte Valley Bible C.	11	26	58	7	8
Reformed Bible C.	81	90	215	13	18
St. Paul Bible C.	261	281	565	24	38
Southeastern Bible C., Ala.	149	83	314	14	25
Southeastern C. of the Assemblies of God	649	450	1,182	33	39
Southern Bible C.	59	48	140	7	12
Toccoa Falls C.	186	175	425	25	33

TABLE 9—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
United Wesleyan C.	120	65	197	8	13
Vennard C.	114	108	257	13	19
Washington Bible C.	225	145	479	23	33
Western Bible Inst.	99	56	188	11	18
TOTALS	**10,417**	**7,898**	**21,640**	**934**	**1,376**

TABLE 10

Theological Schools and Schools for Lay Workers

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Academy of the New Church C.	70	64	152	21	31
Andover Newton Theol. School	178	125	502	21	76
Aquinas Inst. of Theol.	41	43	119	15	21
Asbury Theol. Seminary	494	48	558	35	42
Assemblies of God Grad. School	100	10	172	7	20
Austin Presbyterian Theol. Seminary	129	24	210	14	18
Bangor Theol. Seminary	87	25	125	10	24
Bethany Theol. Seminary	43	23	88	12	14
Calvin Theol. Seminary	148	3	220	16	21
Catholic Theol. Union at Chicago	156	7	200	17	31
Christ the King Seminary	125	1	185	12	22
Colgate Rochester Divinity School/ Bexley Hall/Crozer Theol. Seminary	86	45	223	21	28
Columbia Theol. Seminary	106	17	190	16	23
Concordia Seminary in Exile	220	15	283	23	43
Concordia Seminary, Mo.	369	1	432	26	32
Concordia Theol. Seminary, Ind.	437	1	457	27	36
Conservative Baptist Theol. Seminary	226	21	366	14	23
Dallas Theol. Seminary *M*	773	1	886	34	55
Duns Scotus C. *M*	36	---	56	11	15
Eastern Baptist Theol. Seminary	124	20	221	13	23
Eden Theol. Seminary	86	26	213	9	19
Emmanuel Sch. of Religion	46	---	134	8	14
Episcopal Divinity School	62	45	128	15	25
Episcopal Theol. Seminary of the Southwest	58	6	74	9	15
Evangelical Lutheran Theol. Sem.	198	25	231	18	21
Fuller Theol. Seminary	708	138	1,349	47	111

TABLE 10—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Garrett-Evangelical Theol. Sem.	152	81	321	31	46
George Mercer Memorial Sch. of Theol.	26	4	82	---	16
Goshen Biblical Seminary	44	7	111	8	20
Grace Theol. Seminary & Grace C.	297	330	720	33	54
Graduate Theol. Union	219	87	362	3	8
Hamma School of Theol.	58	9	68	5	7
Hebrew Theol. C.	90	11	231	11	27
Hebrew Union C. - Jewish Inst. of Religion, Calif.	57	48	205	12	25
Hebrew Union C. - Jewish Inst. of Religion, N.Y.	77	38	515	10	50
Hebrew Union C. - Jewish Inst. of Religion, Ohio	131	27	158	31	33
Holy Trinity Ortho. Sem.	36	---	36	17	19
Iliff School of Theol.	115	40	305	19	45
Immaculate Conception Seminary	119	2	236	15	38
Interdenominational Theol. Ctr.	217	40	261	21	34
Jesuit School of Theol. at Berkeley	148	53	396	21	31
Jewish Theol. Seminary of America	247	88	511	65	113
Kenrick Seminary *M*	135	---	135	13	20
Lancaster Theol. Seminary	68	23	251	12	22
Lexington Theol. Seminary	73	10	99	11	18
Louisville Presbyterian Theol. Seminary	108	33	235	9	27
Lutheran School of Theol. at Chicago	144	49	277	14	17
Lutheran Theol. Seminary, Gettysburg	173	42	251	13	17
Lutheran Theol. Seminary, Phila.	109	43	229	15	22
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	117	13	172	8	14
Luther Theol. Seminary, St. Paul	514	84	678	36	56

TABLE 10—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Maryknoll Seminary, N.Y.	56	9	110	14	33
McCormick Theol. Seminary	86	51	612	15	39
Meadville-Lombard Theol. School	19	13	37	4	5
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	75	15	178	11	19
Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary	93	7	119	7	24
Methodist Theol. School in Ohio	175	65	281	19	29
Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary	58	---	59	11	12
Nashotah House	89	2	94	10	11
Nazarene Theol. Seminary	375	25	498	17	25
New Brunswick Theol. Seminary	45	10	78	8	17
North American Baptist Seminary	62	13	99	8	15
Northern Baptist Theol. Seminary	79	10	137	10	16
Northwestern Lutheran Theol. Seminary	165	19	205	36	56
Notre Dame Seminary Grad. School of Theol., La.	56	2	99	12	20
Oblate C. of the Southwest	37	2	88	6	18
Pacific Christian C.	193	126	450	20	38
Payne Theol. Seminary	19	1	27	2	7
Pittsburgh Theol. Seminary	86	25	255	23	29
Presbyterian School of Christian Education	27	53	102	10	15
Princeton Theol. Seminary	425	140	869	39	71
Reformed Presbyterian Theol. Seminary *M*	20	1	36	4	6
Reformed Theol. Seminary	240	6	272	16	24
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary	171	---	467	17	54
St. Francis Seminary School of Pastoral Ministry	67	2	108	14	22

TABLE 10—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
St. Mary of the Lake Seminary	121	---	137	20	26
St. Mary Seminary	67	---	79	13	18
St. Meinrad School of Theol. *M*	152	---	161	20	20
St. Paul Seminary, Minn. *M*	138	---	143	9	15
St. Thomas Seminary, Colo. *M*	143	5	174	27	44
St. Vincent Seminary *M*	55	---	58	8	24
San Francisco Theol. Seminary	96	55	961	18	25
Scarritt C.	49	91	160	15	23
Sch. of Theol. at Claremont	93	41	249	17	52
Seabury-Western Theol. Seminary	61	11	87	11	13
Seminary of St. Vincent de Paul *M*	77	---	77	14	20
Theol. Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church	80	2	82	4	7
Union Theol. Seminary in Virginia	114	47	279	25	27
United Theol. Seminary, Minn.	66	54	221	15	19
United Theol. Seminary, Ohio	194	55	304	20	26
U. of Judaism	38	28	831	12	42
Wartburg Theol. Seminary	239	27	308	20	24
Wesley Theol. Seminary	147	63	357	23	37
Western Conservative Baptist Seminary	296	21	525	31	42
Western Theol. Seminary	89	12	122	11	21
Westminster Theol. Seminary *M*	323	14	410	14	22
Weston School of Theol.	107	35	157	13	29
TOTALS	**14,043**	**3,052**	**25,881**	**1,597**	**2,763**

TABLE 11

Full-time Freshman Enrollments in 1,261 Comparable Institutions

	1977-78			1976-77
	Men	Women	Total	Total
Unitary State College and University Systems	158,761	151,477	310,238	302,287
Public Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization	164,258	149,108	313,366	311,586
Private Universities and Institutions of Complex Organization	49,004	37,340	86,344	83,165
Multipurpose Colleges and Universities	114,837	121,708	236,545	239,388
Independent Colleges of Arts and Sciences (Liberal Arts)	83,525	99,534	183,059	181,707
Music, Fine Arts, and Applied Arts Schools	2,337	1,973	4,310	4,135
Independent Technological, Business Administration, and Related Schools	16,856	22,461	39,317	38,862
Bible Schools and Colleges	3,279	2,928	6,207	6,302
TOTALS	**592,857**	**586,529**	**1,179,386**	**1,167,432**

TABLE 12

Largest Institutions
(Including component units)

	Full-time	Rank	Grand Total	Rank
State University of New York	223,295	1	343,946	1
California State Univ. and College System	189,158	2	337,684	2
The City University of New York	123,141	3	187,789	3
University of California	118,293	4	126,505	5
University of Wisconsin	108,713	5	146,253	4
University of North Carolina	85,216	6	107,330	7
State University System of Florida	76,989	7	117,631	6
University of Texas System	72,591	8	96,003	8
State Univ. and Cmty. College System of Tennessee	51,323	9	86,020	9
University of Illinois	50,933	10	59,223	15
Pennsylvania State University	48,786	11	60,180	14
The Ohio State University	48,423	12	55,543	17
Oregon State Higher Education System	47,447	13	61,443	12
Indiana University	44,245	14	78,009	10
University of Minnesota	41,156	15	74,039	11
Utah Higher Education System	39,559	16	56,512	16
University of Maryland	38,574	17	61,312	13
University of Missouri	37,242	18	52,081	18
Michigan State University	36,798	19	47,383	22
University of Michigan	35,696	20	46,017	23
Louisiana State University System	35,316	21	47,766	21
University of Tennessee	34,110	22	49,864	19
Texas A. & M. University System	32,781	23	37,868	29
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	31,785	24	49,045	20
Purdue University	31,171	25	43,490	24
University of Washington	28,663	26	37,120	30
University of Massachusetts	28,101	27	---	--
University of Colorado	26,942	28	36,214	32
University of Kentucky	26,705	29	39,922	25
Southern Illinois University	26,601	30	---	--
University of Nebraska System	25,440	31	39,185	26
Brigham Young University	24,470	32	---	--
University of Cincinnati	23,877	33	38,239	27

TABLE 12—*Continued*

	Full-time	Rank	Grand Total	Rank
University of Alabama	23,490	34	---	--
Arizona State University	23,277	35	35,278	34
Northeastern University	---	--	38,056	28
Temple University	---	--	36,339	31
University of Pittsburgh	---	--	35,380	33
University of Houston	---	--	34,831	35

TABLE 13

Geographical Division Summary

Division and States	Comparable Institutions	Grand Total Students 1976-77	Grand Total Students 1977-78
New England			
Connecticut	25	107,244	108,100
Maine	18	34,610	34,931
Massachusetts	48	184,221	197,295
New Hampshire	9	26,046	26,809
Rhode Island	7	34,973	34,637
Vermont	13	18,828	19,397
Middle Atlantic			
New Jersey	28	156,178	160,629
New York	140	824,154	816,917
Pennsylvania	105	346,757	346,432
East North Central			
Illinois	62	287,096	287,048
Indiana	47	203,440	204,542
Michigan	52	266,583	270,113
Ohio	73	318,392	325,918
Wisconsin	50	169,855	173,200
West North Central			
Iowa	34	87,454	90,223
Kansas	24	89,934	93,595
Minnesota	35	69,125	70,063
Missouri	52	160,422	161,827
Nebraska	19	62,858	64,238
North Dakota	8	20,978	21,937
South Dakota	12	17,704	17,739
South Atlantic			
District of Columbia	10	54,332	57,806
Delaware	2	20,489	21,151
Florida	29	153,880	159,264
Georgia	32	114,486	112,975
Maryland	23	117,947	121,050
North Carolina	42	144,781	144,772
South Carolina	26	76,725	77,076
Virginia	38	134,207	138,721
West Virginia	18	63,016	64,022

TABLE 13—*Continued*

Division and States	Comparable Institutions	Grand Total Students 1976-77	Grand Total Students 1977-78
East South Central			
Alabama	23	107,435	110,122
Kentucky	25	105,428	106,430
Mississippi	18	58,058	58,165
Tennessee	55	169,019	172,614
West South Central			
Arkansas	15	53,436	55,230
Louisiana	25	137,366	136,349
Oklahoma	20	78,911	82,081
Texas	72	354,585	368,072
Mountain			
Arizona	5	41,695	44,081
Colorado	24	113,224	116,764
Idaho	6	31,611	28,205
Montana	9	27,327	28,822
Nevada	6	31,903	30,435
New Mexico	10	46,144	46,405
Utah	10	73,016	73,184
Wyoming	--	---	---
Pacific			
Alaska	--	---	---
California	93	594,844	609,487
Hawaii	4	27,648	27,004
Oregon	22	74,148	75,416
Washington	17	100,367	102,993
Commonwealth and Territories			
Canal Zone	1	1,333	1,389
Guam	-	---	---
Puerto Rico	6	23,245	26,698
Virgin Islands	1	2,122	2,119

TABLE 14

Survey of Percentage Changes in Enrollments, 1950-1977
(For 4-Year and Related Institutions)

Year	Full-time	Part-time	Grand Total	Freshmen
1977	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%	1.0%
1976	.2	-3.2	-.8	3.7
1975	2.9	7.7	4.3	7.4
1974	2.0	8.0	3.7	4.6
1973	2.1	5.9	1.8	-1.7
1972	-.4	2.1	.2	-3.1
1971	3.2	.9	2.6	-.7
1970	4.9	2.2	4.2	3.8
1969	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.5
1968	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.9
1967	6.2	4.3	5.7	2.3
1966	8.0	.3	5.8	-.9
1965	12.7	3.3	10.0	17.3
1964	10.1	7.3	9.3	17.3
1963	6.2	6.0	6.3	3.8
1962	6.2	7.3	6.5	.3
1961	7.5	4.2	6.6	5.4
1960	6.2	3.9	5.5	11.4
1959	4.0	2.9	3.6	4.5
1958	4.1	8.6	5.4	7.1
1957	2.7	8.0	4.2	.3
1956	6.5	11.5	7.8	3.3
1955	9.0	6.5	8.3	9.4
1954	6.8	9.7	7.6	9.2
1953	2.2	-1.1	1.3	6.0
1952	-1.5	-2.8	-1.8	10.2
1951	-11.4	4.6	-7.8	-6.4
1950	-9.4	-3.2	-7.1	-8.5

Note. Percentages extracted from annual collegiate enrollment studies published in *School & Society* (1950-70), *Intellect* (1971-73), and *ACT Special Reports* (1974-77). Based on Studies by Garland G. Parker since 1960 and the late Raymond Walters, 1950-59.